



Heraldic Badges

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS
THE ART OF HERALDRY
ARMORIAL FAMILIES
THE LAW CONCERNING NAMES
AND CHANGES OF NAME
ETC., ETC.



Photo, Spooner.]

FIG. 1.

A Beefeater (Tower of London) in his full-dress uniform, showing the ancient method of wearing the badge.

HERALDIC BADGES

BY

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OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

WITH NUMEROUS
ILLUSTRATIONS

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HERALDIC BADGES

Heraldic Badges

THE exact status of the badge in this country, to which it is peculiar, has been very much misunderstood. This is probably due to the fact that the evolution of the badge was gradual, and that its importance increased unconsciously. Badges formerly do not appear to have ever been made the subjects of grants pure and simple, though grants of standards were frequent, and standards often had badges thereupon. Apart from such grants of standards, however, the instances which can be referred to as showing the control, or even the attempted control, by the Crown of the use of badges are very rare indeed in times past. As a matter of fact, the Crown seems almost to have purposely ignored them.

Badges are not, as we know them, found in the earliest period of heraldry, unless we are to presume their existence from early seals, many of which show isolated charges taken from the arms; for if, in the cases where such single

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charges appear upon the seals, we are to accept those seals as proofs of the contemporary existence of those devices as heraldic badges, we should often be led into strange conclusions.

There is no doubt that these isolated devices, which are met with constantly at an early period, were not only parts of arms, but were in many cases the *origin* of arms, which we find later in the use of the descendants of the same families as those which made use of the earlier form. Devices possessing a more or less personal and possessive character occur in many cases before record can be traced of the arms into which they subsequently developed. This will be noticed in relation to the arms of Swinton, for example. The earliest Swinton seal shows the isolated charge of a boar's head, whilst the developed coat of arms was a chevron between three such heads. If, however, these simple devices upon seals are badges, then badges go back to an earlier date than arms. Devices of this kind occur many centuries before such a thing as a heraldic shield of arms existed.

The *Heraldic Badge*, as we know it, however, came into general use about the reign of Edward III. ; that is, the heraldic badge as a separate matter, having a distinct and separate existence in addition to the concurrent arms of

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the same person, and having at the same time a distinctly heraldic character. But long before that date, badges are found with an allied reference to a particular person, which very possibly are rightly included in any enumeration of badges. Of such a character is the badge of the broom plant, which is found upon the tomb of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, from which badge the name of the Plantagenet dynasty originated. (Plantagenet, by the way, was not a personal surname, but was the name of the dynasty.) It is doubtful, however, if at that early period there existed the opportunity for the use of heraldic badges. But, nevertheless, as far back as the reign of Richard I.—and some writers would take examples of a still more remote period—these badges were depicted upon flags, for Richard I. appears to have had a dragon upon one of his standards.

These decorations of flags, which at a later date have been often accepted as badges, can hardly be quite properly so described, for there are many cases where no other proof of usage can be found, and there is no doubt that many cases of this nature are instances of no more than banners prepared for specific purposes; and the record of such and such a banner cannot necessarily carry proof that the owner of the

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banner claimed or used the objects depicted thereupon as personal badges. If they are to be so included, some individuals must have revelled in a multitude of badges.

But the difficulty in deciding the point very greatly depends upon the definition of the term "badge;" and if we are to determine the definition to accord with the manner of the usage at the period when the use of badges was greatest, then many of the earliest cannot be considered as coming within the limits.

In later Plantagenet days, badges were of considerable importance, and certain characteristics are plainly marked. Badges were never worn by the owner—in the sense in which he carried his shield, or bore his crest; they were his sign-mark indicative of ownership; they were stamped upon his belongings in the same way in which Government property is marked with the broad arrow; and they were worn by his servants. They were ordinarily and regularly worn by his retainers, and very probably also worn more or less temporarily by adherents of his party, if he were big enough to lead a party in the State. And at all times badges had very extensive decorative use.

There was never any fixed form for the badge; there was never any fixed manner of

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usage. I can find no fixed laws of inheritance, no common method of assumption. In fact, the use of a badge, in the days when everybody who was anybody possessed arms, was quite subsidiary to that of the arms, and very much akin to the manner in which nowadays monograms are made use of. At the same time, care must be taken to distinguish the "badge" from the "rebus," and also from the temporary devices which we read about as having been so often adopted for the purpose of the tournament when the combatant desired his identity to be concealed.

Modern novelists and poets give us plenty of illustrations of the latter kind, but proof of the fact even that they were ever adopted in that form is by no means easy to find, though their professedly temporary nature of course militates against the likelihood of contemporary *record*. The rebus had never any heraldic status, and it had seldom more than a temporary existence. A fanciful device adopted (we hear of many such instances) for the temporary purpose of a tournament could generally be so classed, but the rebus proper was some device, usually a pictorial rendering of the name of the person for whom it stood. In such a category would also be included many if not most printers' and

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masons' marks ; but probably the definition of Dr. Johnson of the word "rebus," as a word represented by a picture, is as good a definition and description as can be given. The rebus in its nature is a different thing from a badge, and may best be described as a pictorial signature, the most frequent occasion for its use being in architectural surroundings, where it was constantly introduced as a pun upon some name which it was desired to perpetuate. The best-known and perhaps the most typical and characteristic rebus is that of Islip, the builder of part of Westminster Abbey. Here the pictured punning representation of his name had nothing to do with his armorial bearings or personal badge ; but the great difficulty, in dealing with both badge and rebus, is the difficulty of knowing which is which, for very frequently the same or a similar device was used for both purposes. Parker, in his glossary of heraldic terms, gives several typical examples of rebuses which very aptly illustrate their status and meaning.

At Lincoln College, Oxford, and on other buildings connected with Thomas Beckynton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, will be found carved the rebus of a beacon issuing from a tun. This is found in conjunction with the letter T for

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the Christian name, Thomas. Now, this design was not his coat of arms, and was not his crest, nor was it his badge. Another rebus which is found at Canterbury shows an ox and the letters N E as the rebus of John Oxney. A rebus which indicates Thomas Conyston, Abbot of Cirencester, which can be found in Gloucester Cathedral, is a comb and a tun; and the printer's mark of Richard Grafton, which is a good example of a rebus and its use, was a tree (a graft) growing on a tun. In none of these cases do the designs mentioned form any part of the arms, crest, or badge of the person mentioned. Rebuses of this character abound on all our ancient buildings, and their use has lately come very prominently into favour in connection with the many allusive book-plates, the designs of which originate in some play upon the name.

The words "device," "ensign," and "cognizance" have no definite heraldic meaning, and are used impartially to apply to the crest, the badge, and sometimes to the arms upon the shield, so that they may be eliminated from consideration. There remain, therefore, the crest and the badge between which to draw a definite line of distinction. The real difference lay in the method of use, though there is a difference of form, recognizable by an expert,

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but difficult to describe. The crest was the ornament upon the helmet, seldom if ever actually worn, and never used except by the person to whom it belonged. The badge, on the other hand, was never placed upon the helmet, but was worn by the servants and retainers, and was used right and left on the belongings of the owner as a sign of his ownership. So great and extensive at one period was the use of these badges, that they were far more generally employed than either arms or crest; and whilst the knowledge of a man's badge or badges would be everyday knowledge and common repute throughout the kingdom, few people would know a man's crest, fewer still would ever have seen it worn.

It is merely an exaggeration of the difficulty that we are always in uncertainty whether any given device was merely a piece of decoration borrowed from the arms or crest, or whether it had continued usage as a badge. In the same way, many families who had never used a crest, but who had used badges, took the opportunity of the Visitations to record their badges as crests. A notable example of the subsequent record of a badge as a crest is met with in the Stourton family. Their crest, originally a buck's head, but after the marriage with the heiress of Le

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Moigne, a demi-monk, can be readily substantiated, as can their badge of the "drag," or sledge. At one of the Visitations, however, a cadet of the Stourton family recorded the sledge as a crest.

Uncertainty also arises from the lack of precision in the diction employed at all periods, the words "badge," "device," and "crest" having so often been used interchangeably.

Another difficulty which is met with in regard to badges is that, with the exception of the extensive records of the Royal badges and some other more or less informal lists of badges of the principal personages at different periods, badges were never a subject of official record. Whilst it is difficult to determine the initial point as to whether any particular device is a badge or not, the difficulty of deducing rules concerning badges becomes practically impossible, and after most careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that there never were any hard-and-fast rules relating to badges; that they were originally, and were allowed to remain, matters of personal fancy; and that although well-known cases can be found where the same badge has been used generation after generation, those cases may perhaps be the exception rather than the rule. Badges should be considered and accepted in the

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general run as not being matters of permanence, and as of little importance except during the time from about the reign of Edward III. to about the reign of Henry VIII. Their principal use upon the clothes of the retainers came to an end by the creation of the standing army, the beginning of which can be traced to the reign of Henry VIII., and as badges never had any ceremonial use to perpetuate their status, their importance almost ceased altogether at that period, except as regards the Royal Family.

Speaking broadly, regularized and recorded heraldic control as a matter of operative fact dates little, if any, further back than the end of the reign of Henry VIII., consequently badges originally do not appear to have been taken much cognizance of by the heralds. Their actual use from that period onwards rapidly declined, and hence the absence of record.

Though the use of badges has become very restricted, there are still one or two occasions on which badges are used as badges in the style formerly in vogue. Perhaps the case which is most familiar is to be found in the use of the broad arrow which marks Government stores. It is a curious commentary upon heraldic officialdom and its ways that, though this is the only badge which has really any extensive use, it

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is not a Crown badge in any degree. Although this origin has been disputed, it is said to have originated in the fact that one of the Sydney family, when Master of the Ordnance, to prevent disputes as to the stores for which he was responsible, marked everything with his private badge of the broad arrow, and this private badge has since remained in constant use. One wonders at what date the officers of His Majesty will observe that this has become one of His Majesty's recognized badges, and will include it with the other Royal badges in the warrants in which they are recited. Already more than two centuries have passed since it first came into use, and either they should represent to the Government that the pheon is not a Crown mark, and that some recognized Royal badge should be used in its place, or else they should place its status upon a definite footing.

Another instance of a badge used at the present day in the ancient manner is the conjoined rose, thistle, and shamrock, which is embroidered front and back upon the tunics of the Beefeaters and the Yeomen of the Guard (Fig. 1). The crowned harps which are worn by the Royal Irish Constabulary are another instance of the kind, but though a certain number of badges are recited in the warrant

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each time any alteration or declaration of the Royal arms occurs, their use has now become very limited. Present badges are the crowned rose for England (Fig. 2), the crowned thistle for Scotland (Fig. 3), and the crowned trefoil (Fig. 4), and the crowned harp for Ireland (Fig. 5); whilst for the Union there is the conjoined rose, thistle, and shamrock under the crown (Fig. 6), and the crowned shield which carries the device of the Union Jack (Fig. 7). The badge of Wales, which has existed for long enough, is the uncrowned dragon upon a mount vert (Fig. 8); and the crowned cyphers, one within and one without the garter, are also depicted upon the warrant. These badges, which appear on the Sovereign's warrant, are never assigned to any other member of the Royal Family, of whom the Prince of Wales is the only one who rejoices in the possession of officially assigned badges. The badge of the eldest son of the Sovereign, as such, and not as Prince of Wales, is the plume of three ostrich feathers, enfiled with the circlet from his coronet (Fig. 9). Recently an additional badge (on a mount vert, a dragon passant gules, charged on the shoulder with a label of three points argent) has been assigned to His Royal Highness. This action was taken with the



FIG. 2.
England.



FIG. 3.
Scotland.



FIG. 4.
Ireland.



FIG. 5.
Ireland.



FIG. 6.
United Kingdom.



FIG. 8.
Wales.



FIG. 7.
United Kingdom.



FIG. 9.
Heir-
Apparent.

BADGES OF THE SOVEREIGN, ETC., FROM THE ROYAL WARRANTS.

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desire in some way to gratify the forcibly expressed wishes of Wales, and it is probable that, the precedent having been set, it will be assigned to all those who may bear the title of the Prince of Wales in future.

The only instances I am personally aware of, in which a real badge of ancient origin is still worn by the servants, are the cases of the State liveries of the Earl of Yarborough, whose servants wear an embroidered buckle, and of Lord Mowbray and Stourton, whose servants wear an embroidered sledge (Fig. 42). The family of Daubeney of Cote still bear the old Daubeney badge (Fig. 32); Lord Stafford still uses his "Stafford knot" (Fig. 22). I believe the servants of Lord Braye still wear the badge of the hemp-brake, and those of the Earl of Loudoun wear the Hastings maunch; and doubtless there are a few other instances. When the old families were becoming greatly reduced in number, and the nobility and the upper classes were being recruited from families of later origin, the wearing of badges, like so much else connected with heraldry, became lax in its practice.

The servants of all the great nobles in ancient days appear to have worn the badges of their masters in a manner similar to the use of the

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Royal badge by the Yeomen of the Guard, although sometimes the badge was embroidered upon the sleeve ; and the wearing of the badge by the retainers was the chief and principal use to which badges were anciently put. Nisbet alludes on this point to a paragraph from the Act for the Order of the Riding of Parliament in 1681, which says that "the noblemen's lacqueys may have over their liveries velvet coats with their badges, *i.e.* their crests and mottoes done on plate, or embroidered on the back and breast conform to ancient custom." A curious survival of these plates is to be found in the large silver plaques worn by so many bank messengers.

Badges appear, however, to have been frequently depicted *semé* upon the lambrequins of armorial achievements, as will be seen from many of the Old Garter plates ; but here, again, it is not always easy to distinguish between definite badges and artistic decoration, nor between actual badges in use and mere appropriately selected charges from the shield.

The water-bougets of Lord Berners ; the knot of Lord Stafford, popularly known as "the Stafford knot ;" the Harington fret ; the ragged staff or the bear and the ragged staff of Lord Warwick (this being really a conjunction of

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two separate devices) ; the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, and the sledge of Stourton ; the hemp-brake of Lord Braye, wherever met with, are all readily recognized as badges ; but there are many badges which it is difficult to distinguish from crests, and even some which in all respects would appear to be more correctly regarded as arms.

It is a point worthy of consideration whether or not a badge needs a background ; here, again, it is a matter most difficult to determine, but it is singular that in any matter of *record* the badge is almost invariably depicted upon a background, either of a standard or a mantling, or upon the "field" of a roundel ; and it may well be that their use in such circumstances as the two cases first mentioned, may have only been considered correct when the colour of the mantling or the standard happened to be the right colour for the background of the badge.

Badges are most usually met with in stained glass upon roundels of some colour or colours, and though one would hesitate to assert it as an actual fact, there are many instances which would lead one to suppose that the background of a badge was usually the livery colour or colours of its then owner, or of the family from which it was originally inherited. Certain is it that there

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are very few contemporary instances of badges which, when emblazoned, are not upon the known livery colours ; and, if this fact be accepted, then one is perhaps justified in assuming all to be livery colours, and we get at once a ready explanation on several points which have long puzzled antiquaries. The name of Edward "the Black Prince" has often been a matter of discussion, and the children's history books tell us that the nickname originated from the colour of his armour. This may be true enough, but as most armour would be black when it was unpolished, and as all armour was either polished or dull, the probabilities are not very greatly in its favour. Though there can be found instances, it was not a usual custom for any one to paint his armour red or green. Even if the armour of the Prince were enamelled black, it would be so usually hidden by his surcoat that he is hardly likely to have been nicknamed from it. It seems to me far more probable that black was the livery colour of the Black Prince, and that his own retainers and followers wore the livery of black. If that were the case, one understands at once how he would obtain the nickname. The nickname is doubtless contemporary. A curious confirmation of my supposition is met with in the fact

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that his shield for peace was : "Sable, three ostrich feathers two and one, the quill of each passing through a scroll argent." There we get the undoubted badge of the ostrich feather, which was originally borne singly, depicted upon his livery colour—black.

The badges depicted in Prince Arthur's Book in the College of Arms (*vide* Figs. 34, 35, 36, 37, 45, and 46), an important source of our knowledge upon the subject, are all upon backgrounds, and the curious divisions of the colours on the backgrounds would seem to show that each badge had its own background, several badges being only met with upon the same ground when that happens to be the true background belonging to them. But in attempting to deduce rules, it should be remembered that in all and every armorial matter there was greater laxity of rule at the period of the actual use of arms as a reality of life than it was possible to permit when the multiplication of arms as paper insignia made regulation necessary and more restrictive ; so that an occasional variation from any deduction need not necessarily vitiate the conclusion, even in a matter exclusively relating to the shield. How much more, then, must we remain in doubt when dealing with badges which appear to

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have been so largely a matter of personal caprice.

It is a striking comment that, of all the badges presently to be referred to of the Stafford family, each single one is depicted upon a background. It is a noticeable fact that of the eighteen "badges" exemplified (Fig. 11) as belonging to the family of Stafford, nine are upon party-coloured fields. This is not an unreasonable proportion if the fields are considered to be the livery colours of the families from whom the badges were originally derived, but it is altogether out of proportion to the number of shields in any roll of arms which would have the field party per pale, or party in any other form of division. With the exception of the second badge, which is on a striped background of green and white, all the party backgrounds are party per pale, which was the most usual way of depicting a livery in the few records which have come down to us of the heraldic use of livery colours; and of the eighteen badges, no less than eight are upon a party-coloured field of which the dexter is sable and the sinister gules.

Scarlet and black are known to have been the livery colours of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in 1521. The

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arms of the town of Buckingham are on a field per pale sable and gules.

With regard to the descent of badges and the laws which govern their descent, still less is known. The answer to the question, "How did badges descend?" is simply, "Nobody knows." One can only hazard opinions more or less pious, of more or less value. It is distinctly a point upon which it is risky to be dogmatic, and for which we must wait for the development of the revival of the granting of standards. As cases occur for decision, precedents will be found and disclosed. Whilst the secrecy of the records of the College of Arms is so jealously preserved, it is impossible to speak definitely at present, for an exact and comprehensive knowledge of exact and authoritative instances of fact is necessary before a decision can be definitely put forward. Unless some officer of arms will carefully collate the information which can be gleaned from the records in the College of Arms which are relevant to the subject, it does not seem likely that our knowledge will advance greatly.

In recently reading through the evidence of the Stafford Peerage case, a certain document which was then put in evidence excited my curiosity, and I have been at pains to procure

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a copy of the grant or exemplification of the Stafford badges to the Earl of Stafford, paternally and by male descent Howard, but who was known by the name of Stafford-Howard, and who was the heir-general of the Stafford family. To make the matter complete, perhaps it will be well to first reprint a certain clause in the Act of Restoration, 1 Edward VI., upon which was based the necessity for action by the Crown—

“And that the said Henry and theirs Males of his Bodye shall and may by Aucthoritie of the Acte be restored and inhabled from hensfurthe to beare and give and singuler suche the Armes of the Barons of Stafforde as the same Barons and Ancesto^{rs} to yo^r saide Subjecte have doon and used to doo in the tyme of your noble Progenit^{rs} before theie or anny of them were called or created Earles or Dukes without chalenging bearing or giving any other Armes that were of the said late Dukes his Father.”

The Stafford descent and attainders with the restorations will be found detailed in the pages of the *Genealogical Magazine*, September and October, 1900. Here it will be sufficient

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to point out that by restricting the Act to the arms of the Barons Stafford, any claim to the Royal arms inherited after they became Earls of Stafford was prevented. It is curious that, whilst the heir-general was held to be debarred from succession to the barony which *was* restored to the heir male, the former was not debarred from succession to the Royal quarterings which *were* specifically *withheld* from the heir male. The "opinion" referred to subsequently might throw some light upon the point were it available.

Suffice it to say that the following is a verbatim extract from the Stafford Minutes of Evidence :—

"Mr. Adam, the Counsel for the Petitioner, stated, they would next produce a Register in the College of Arms of a Petitionary Letter dated the 26th April 1720 from William Stafford to Henry Bowes Howard Earl of Berkshire, Deputy Earl Marshall, desiring to have assigned to him such Supporters as his Grandfather William the last Viscount Stafford used in his Life Time, and that the Arms of Woodstock and Stafford might be quartered with his Paternal Arms, and depicted in

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the margin of the Grant with the Badges of the Family of Stafford.

“Also the Register in the College of Arms of a Warrant dated the 3rd of May 1720 from the Earl of Berkshire to John Antis Esquire Garter Principal King of Arms, ordering him to grant Supporters and Arms to the said Earl of Stafford; also the Register in the College of Arms to the opinion of Nathaniel Pigot Esquire, dated the 20th January 1719, that their Heirs general of the restored Henry Lord Stafford were not affected by the Restriction in the Act of the 1st of Edward the 6th on the Heirs Male of the said restored Henry Lord Stafford to the bearing of Arms; and the Register in the College of Arms dated the 1st of August 1720 of a grant of Supporters to William Stafford Howard Earl of Stafford expressing that the Arms of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester were depicted in the margin and quartered as the same were borne by the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, with 18 Badges belonging to the family of Stafford.

“Whereupon Francis Townsend Esquire was again called in, and producing a Book, was examined as follows:—

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“‘What is that you have before you?’

“‘It is a Book containing Entries of Grants of Coats of Arms and Supporters; it is the Seventh Volume of a Series.’

“‘From whence do you bring it?’

“‘From the Heralds College.’

“‘Is that an official copy of the grant?’

“‘It is an official record of the whole process relating to it.’

“‘Turn to April 26, 1720, and read the entry.’

“‘Read the following entries in the same’ :—

“My Lord,

“Whereas his late Majesty King James the Second was pleased by Letters Patents under the Great Seal to create my late Uncle Henry Earl of Stafford with remainder for want of Issue Male to him to John and Francis his Brothers and the Heirs Male of their Bodies respectively by means whereof the said Title is now vested in me the Son and heir of the said John : And it being an indisputable right belonging to the Peers to have Supporters to their Arms and my said Uncle having omitted to take any Grant thereof (as I am informed)

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is usually practised on such Occasions I desire y^r Lo^p would please to issue proper directions for the assigning to me such Supporters as my Grandfather the late Viscount Stafford used in his life time, to be born by me and such on whom the said Honor is settled.

“And whereas by my Descent from my Grandmother, Mary late Countess of Stafford, I am entitled (as I am advised by Council) to the Arms and Quarterings of her Family, I desire the Arms of Woodstock and Stafford may be quartered with my Paternal Arms and depicted in the Margin of the said Grant, together with the Badges which have been born and used by the Family of Stafford: This will extremely oblige

“Yo^r Lords^{ps}

“most affectionate Kinsman

“and humble Servant,

“STAFFORD.

“Ap. 26, 1720.”

“Whereas the Rt Hon^{ble} William Stafford Howard Earl of Stafford hath by Letter represented unto me that his late

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Majesty King James the Second was pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to create his late Uncle Henry Earl of Stafford with remainder for want of Issue Male to him to John and Francis his Brothers, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies respectively by means whereof the said Title is now vested in him, the Son and Heir of the said John ; and it being an indisputable Right belonging to the Peers of this Realm to have Supporters added to their Arms, and his said Uncle having omitted to take any Grant as (he is informed) is usually practiced on such occasions, has therefore desired my Warrant for the assigning to him such Supporters as his Grandfather the late Viscount Stafford used in his life time to be born and used by him and such on whom the said Honour is settled : And whereas he hath further represented to me that by his Descent from his Grandmother Mary late Countess of Stafford he is entituled (as he is advised by Council) to the Arms and Quarterings of her Family and has further desired that the Arms of Woodstock and Stafford may be quartered with his Paternal Arms and depicted in the Margin of the

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said Grant together with the Badges which have been born and used by the Family of Stafford, I, Henry Bowes Howard Earl of Berkshire Deputy (with the Royal Approbation) to the Most Noble Thomas Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, considering the Request of the said Henry Stafford Howard Earl of Stafford, and also the Opinion of Counsel learned in the law hereunto annexed, do hereby Order and Direct you to grant and assign to him the same Supporters as his Grandfather the late Viscount Stafford used in his life time ; To be born and used by him and such, on whom the said Honour is settled ; and that you cause to be depicted in the Margin of the said Grant the Arms of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, and Stafford Quartered with his Lordships Arms together with the Badges which have been born and used by the said Family of Stafford ; Requiring you to take care that the said Letter, these Presents, the said Opinion of Council that y^e Grant be duely entered by the Register in the College of Arms : For all which Purposes this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

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“ Given under my Hand Seal this third day ʳ May Anno Dñi 1720.

“ BERKSHIRE.

“ To John Anstis Esqʳ Garter

“ Principal King of Arms.

“ Then the Witness being about to read the Registry of the Opinion of Counsel, as stated by Mʳ Adam ;

“ Mʳ Attorney General objected to the same.

“ Mʳ Adam, Counsel for the Petitioner, waived the Production of it.

“ Read from the same Book the following Entry :—

“ To all and singular to whom the Presents shall come, John Anstis Esqʳ Garter principal King of Arms, sends greeting, Whereas his late Majesty King James the Second by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, did create Henry Stafford Howard to be Earl of Stafford, to have and hold the same to him and the heirs males of his body ; and for default thereof to John and Francis his Brothers and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, whereby

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the said Earldom is now legally vested in the right Hon^{ble} William Stafford Howard Son and Heir of the said John ; and in regard that y^e said Henry late Earl of Stafford omitted to take any Grant of Supporters, which the Peers of this Realm have an indisputable Right to use and bear, the right Hon^{ble} Henry Bowes Howard Earl of Berkshire Deputy (with the Royal Approbation) of his Grace Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshall and Hereditary Marshall of England hath been pleased to direct me to grant to the said right Hon^{ble} William Stafford Howard Earl of Stafford the Supporters formerly granted to y^e late Viscount Stafford, Grandfather to the said Earl ; as also to order me to cause to be depicted in the Margin of my said Grant y^e Arms of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester quartered with the Arms of the said Earl of Stafford, together with the Badges of the said Noble Family of Stafford : Now these presents Witness that according to the consent of the said Earl of Berkshire signified under his Lordship's hand and seal I do by the Authority and power annexed to my Office hereby grant and assign to y^e Right Honourable



FIG. 10.

The arms of William (Stafford-Howard), Earl of Stafford, from the Patent of Exemplification.

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William Stafford Howard Earl of Stafford, the following Supporters which were heretofore borne by the late Lord Viscount Stafford, that is to say, on the Dexter side a Lion Argent, and on the Sinister Side a Swan surgiant Argent Gorged with a Ducal Coronet per Pale Gules and Sable beaked and membered of the Second ; to be used and borne at all times and upon all occasions by the said Earl of Stafford of the heirs males of his body, and such persons to whom the said Earldom shall descend according to the Law and Practice of Arms without the let or interruption of any Person or Persons whatsoever. And in pursuance of the Warrant of the said Earl of Berkshire, The Arms of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, as the same are on a Plate remaining in the Chapel of St. George within y^e Castle of Windsor, set up there for his Descendant the Duke of Buckingham are depicted in the Margin (Fig. 11), and quartered in such place and manner as the same were formerly borne by the Staffords Dukes of Buckingham, together with Eighteen badges belonging to the said most ancient and illustrious Family of Stafford, as the same are

Heraldic Badges

represented in a Manuscript remaining in the College of Arms. In witness whereof I the said Garter have hereto subscribed my Name and affixed the Seal of my Office this First day of August Anno Domini 1720.

“JOHN ANSTIS Garter

“Principal King of Arms.

“The Witness was directed to withdraw.”

It may be of interest to call attention to the fact that the Royal arms were displayed before those of Stafford.

On the face of it, the document, as far as it relates to the badges, is no more than a certificate or exemplification, in which case it is undoubted evidence that badges descend to the heir-general, as do quarterings; but there is the possibility that the document is a re-grant in the nature of an exemplification following a Royal licence, or a re-grant to remove uncertainty as to the attainder. And if the document, as far as its relation to the badges goes, has any of the character of a grant, it can have but little value as evidence of the descent of badges. It is remarkable that it is absolutely silent as to the future destination of the



FIG. 11.

The Stafford "badges" as exemplified. (*Vide* also one on page 41.)

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badges. The real fact is that the whole subject of the descent and devolution of badges is shrouded in mystery. Each of the badges is depicted within a circle adorned with the succession of Stafford knots, as is shown in the first instance in the text.

Five of these badges appear upon a well-known portrait of Edward, Duke of Buckingham. The fact that some of these *badges* are really crests depicted upon wreaths, goes far as an authority for the use of a crest upon livery buttons for the purposes of a badge.

In ancient days, all records seemed to point to the fact that badges were personal, and that though they were worn by the retainers, they were the property of *the head* of the family, rather than (as the arms) of the whole family ; and though the information available is meagre to the last degree, it would appear probable that in cases where their use by other members of the family than the head of the house can be proved, the likelihood is that the cadets would render feudal service and would wear the badge as retainers of the man whose

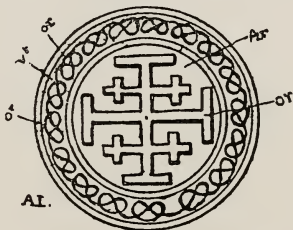


Fig. 11.

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standard they followed into battle, so that we should expect to find the badge following the same descent as the peerage, together with the lands and liabilities which accompanied it. This undoubtedly makes for the inheritance of a badge upon the same line of descent as a barony by writ, and such a method of inheritance accounts for the known descent of most of the badges heraldically familiar to us. Probably we shall be right in so accepting it. But on the other hand a careful examination of the Book of Standards now preserved in the College of Arms provides several examples charged with marks of cadency. But here again one is in ignorance whether this is an admission of inheritance by cadets, or whether the cases should be considered as grants of differenced versions to cadets.

This, then, gives us the badges, the property in and of which, I assume, would descend to the heir-general (and perhaps also to cadets), whilst it would be used (if there were no inherited right) in token of allegiance or service, actual, quasi-actual, or sentimental, by the cadets of the house and their servants ; for whilst the use of the cockade is a survival of the right to be waited on and served by a soldier servant, the use of a badge by a cadet may be a survival and reminder of the day when, until they

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married heiresses and continued or founded other families, the cadets of a house owed and gave military services to the head of their own family, and in return were supported by him.

The use of badges having been so limited, the absence of rule and regulation leaves it very much a matter of personal taste how badges, where they exist, shall be heraldically depicted, and perhaps it is better to leave their manner of display to artistic requirements. The most usual place, when depicted in conjunction with an achievement, is on either side of the crest, and they may well be depicted in that position. Where they exist, however, they ought undoubtedly to be continued in use upon the liveries of the servants, and the present practice is for them to be placed on the livery buttons, and embroidered upon the epaulettes or on the sleeves of State liveries. Undoubtedly the former practice of placing the badge upon the servants' livery is the precursor of the present vogue of placing crests upon livery buttons, and many heraldic writers complain of the impropriety of placing the crest in such a position.

I am not sure that I myself may not have been guilty in this way, but when one bears in mind the number of cases in which the badge and the crest are identical, and when, as in the above

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instance, devices which are undoubtedly crests are exemplified as and termed "badges," even as such being represented upon wreaths, and even in that form granted upon standards, whilst in other cases the action has been the reverse, it leaves one under the necessity of being careful in making definite assertions.

Having dealt with the laws (if there ever were any) and the practice concerning the use and display of badges in former days, it will be of interest to notice some of those which were anciently in use. I have already referred to the badge of the ostrich feathers, now borne exclusively by the heir apparent to the throne. The old legend that the Black Prince won the badge at the battle of Crecy by the capture of John, King of Bohemia, together with the motto "Ich dien," has been long since exploded. Sir Harris Nicolas brought to notice the fact that among certain pieces of plate belonging to Queen Philippa of Hainault was a large silver-gilt dish enamelled with a black escutcheon with ostrich feathers, "vno scuch' nigro cum pennis de ostrich," and upon the strength of that, suggested that the ostrich feather was probably originally a badge of the Counts of Hainault derived from the county of Ostrevans, a title which was held by their eldest sons.

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The suggestion in itself seems probable enough, and may be correct, but it would not account for the use of the ostrich feathers by the Mowbray family, who did not descend from the marriage of Edward III. and Philippa of Hainault.

Contemporary proof of the use of badges is often difficult to find. The Mowbrays had many badges, and certainly do not appear to have made any very extensive use of the ostrich feathers. But there seems to be very definite authority for the existence of the badge. There is in one of the records of the College of Arms (R. 22, 67), which is itself a copy of another record, the following statement :—

“The discent of Mowbray written at length in lattin from the Abby booke of newborough wherein Rich 2 gaue to Thomas Duke of norff. and Erle Marshall the armes of Saint Edward Confessor in theis words :—‘Et dedit eidem Thome ad pertandum in sigillo et vexillo quo arma Sti Edwardi Idcirco arma bipartata portavit scil’ ’t. Sci Edwardi et domini marcialis angliae cum duabus pennis strutionis erectis et super crestam leonem et duo parva scuta cum leonibus et utraq’ parto predictorum armorum.”

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Accompanying this is a rough-tricked sketch of the arms upon which the illustration (Fig. 12) has been based. Below this extract in the College Records is written in another hand : "I find this then in ye chancell window of Effingham by Bungay in the top of the cot window with Mowbraye & Segrave on the side in glass there."

Who the writer was I am unaware. He appends a further sketch to his note, which slightly differs. No helmet or crest is shown, and the central shield has only the arms of Thomas of Brotherton. The feathers which flank it are both enfiled below the shield by one coronet. Of the smaller shields at the side, the dexter bears the arms of Mowbray, and the sinister those of Segrave. Possibly the Mowbrays as recognized members of the Royal Family bore the badge by subsequent grant and authorization, and not on the simple basis of inheritance.

An ostrich feather piercing a scroll was certainly the favourite badge of the Black Prince, and so appears on several of his seals, and triplicated it appears on his "shield for peace" (Fig. 14), which set up under the instructions in his will, still remains on his monument in Canterbury Cathedral.



FIG. 12.

The arms, crest, and badge of Thomas (de Mowbray), first Duke of Norfolk.

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The arms of Sir Roger de Clarendon, the illegitimate son of the Black Prince were derived from this "shield for peace," which I take it was not really a coat of arms at all but merely the badge of the Prince depicted upon his livery colour, and which might equally have been displayed upon a roundel. In the form of a shield bearing three feathers the badge occurs on the obverse of the second seal of Henry IV. in 1411. A single ostrich feather with the motto "*Ich dien*" upon the scroll is to be seen on the seal of Edward, Duke of York, who was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. Henry IV. as Duke of Lancaster placed on either side of his escutcheon an ostrich feather with a garter or belt carrying the motto "*Sovereygne twined round*" the feather. John of Gaunt used the badge with a chain laid along the quill, and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, used it with a garter and buckle instead of the chain; whilst John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, placed an ostrich feather on each side of his shield, the scrolls in his case being compony argent and blue, like the bordure round his arms.

There is a note in Harl. MS. 304, folio 12, which, if it be strictly accurate, is of some importance. It is to the effect that the

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“feather silver with the pen gold is the King’s, the ostrich feather pen and all silver is the Prince’s (*i.e.* the Prince of Wales), and the ostrich feather gold the pen ermine is the Duke of Lancaster’s.” That statement evidently relates to a time when the three were in existence contemporaneously, *i.e.* before the accession of Henry IV. In the reign of Richard II. there was no Prince of Wales. During the reign of Edward III., from 1376 onwards, Richard, afterwards Richard II., was Prince of Wales, and John of Gaunt was Duke of Lancaster (so *circa* 1362). But John of Gaunt used the feather in the form above stated, and to find a Duke of Lancaster *before* John of Gaunt we must go back to before 1360, when we have Edward III. as King, the Black Prince as Prince, and Henry of Lancaster (father-in-law of John of Gaunt) as Duke of Lancaster. He derived from Henry III., and, like the Mowbrays, had no blood descent from Philippa of Hainault. This, then, would appear to be another reason why the origin suggested by Sir Harris Nicolas is incorrect.

A curious confirmation of my suggestion that black was the livery colour of the Black Prince is found in the fact that there was in a window in St. Dunstan’s Church, London,

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with a wreath of roses, on a roundel per pale sanguine and azure (these being unquestionably livery colours), a plume of ostrich feathers argent, quilled or enfiled by a scroll bearing the words "Ich dien." Above was the Prince's coronet and the letters E. and P., one on each side of the plume. This was intended for Edward VI., doubtless being erected in the reign of Henry VIII. The badge in the form in which we know it, *i.e.* enfiled by the princely coronet (Fig. 9), dates from about the beginning of the Stuart dynasty, since when it appears to have been exclusively reserved for the eldest son and heir-apparent to the throne. At the same time, the right to the display of the badge would appear to have been reserved by the sovereign, and Woodward remarks—

"On the Privy Seals of our Sovereigns the ostrich feather is still employed as a badge. The shield of arms is usually placed between two lions sejant guardant addorsed, each holding the feather. On the Privy Seal of Henry VIII. the feathers are used without the lions, and this was the case on the majority of the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster. On the reverse of

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the present seal of the Duchy the feathers appear to be ermine."

Fig. 13 shows the seal of James II. for the Duchy of Lancaster. The seal of the Lancashire County Council shows a shield supported by two talbots sejant addorsed, each supporting in the exterior paw an ostrich feather *semé-de-lis*. It is possible that the talbots may be intended for lions and the fleurs-de-lis for ermine spots. The silver swan was one of the badges of King Henry V. It is derived from the De Bohuns, Mary de Bohun being the wife of Henry IV. From the De Bohuns it has been traced to the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex, who may have adopted it to typify their descent from Adam Fitz-Swanne, *temp.* Conquest. The badge of the white hart used by Richard II. has been traced by some writers from the white hind used as a badge by "Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent," the mother of Richard II., but it is probably a device punning upon his name, "Rich-hart." Richard II. was not the heir of his mother. Her heir was his half-brother Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent, who *did* use the badge of the hind, and perhaps the real truth is that the Earl of Kent having the better claim to the hind, Richard



FIG. 13.

The seal of James II. for the Duchy of Lancaster, showing the ostrich-feather badge.

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was under the necessity of making an alteration which the obvious pun upon his name suggested. There is no doubt that the crest of Ireland (a stag leaping from the gate of a castle) originated therefrom.

The stag in this case was undoubtedly "lodged" in the earliest versions, as was the badge, and I have been much interested in tracing the steps by which the springing attitude has developed itself owing to the copying of badly drawn examples. Amongst the many Royal and other badges in the country there are some of considerable interest. Fig. 15 represents the famous badge of the "broom-cod" or "*planta genista*," from which the name of the dynasty was derived. It appears to have been first used by King Henry II., though it figures in the decoration of the tomb of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. "Peascod" Street in Windsor, of course, derives its name therefrom. The well-known badges of the white and red roses of York and Lancaster may perhaps be briefly referred to. Edward I. is said (Harl. MS. 304) to have used as a badge a rose or, stalked proper, and roses of gold and of white and of red subsequently figured largely amongst Royal badges. White and red were the livery colours of the Plantagenet kings, but it is not very

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apparent how or why the one colour became identified with the Yorkist and the other with the Lancastrian faction ; unless the assertion of Camden be correct, that John of Gaunt took a red rose to his device by right of his wife the heir of Lancaster "as (*i.e.* I take it because) Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, took the white rose." The white rose of York was a sign of the tenure of that honour by the castle or tower of Clifford. Fig. 16, the well-known device of the "rose-en-soleil," used by King Edward IV., was really a combination of two distinct badges, viz. "the blazing sun of York," and "the white rose of York." The rose again appears in Fig. 17, here dimidiated with the pomegranate of Catherine of Aragon. This is taken from the famous Tournament Roll (now in the College of Arms), which relates to the Tournament, 13th and 14th of February, 1510, to celebrate the birth of Prince Henry.

Richard I., John, and Henry III. are all said to have used the device of the crescent and star (Fig. 18). Henry VII. is best known by his two badges of the crowned portcullis and the "sun-burst" (Fig. 19). The suggested origin of the former, that it was a pun on the name Tudor (*i.e.* two-door), is confirmed by



FIG. 14.

The "shield for peace" of the Black Prince.



FIG. 15.

The famous "broom-cod" badge of the Plantagenet dynasty.



FIG. 16.

The "rose-en-soleil," a favourite badge of King Edward IV.

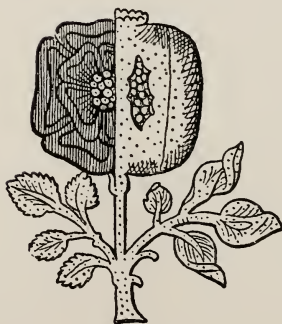


FIG. 17.

A conjunction of the Tudor rose of Henry VIII. and the pomegranate of Queen Katharine of Aragon.

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the motto "*Altera securitas*," which was used with it, but at the same time is rather vitiated by the fact that it was also used by the Beauforts, who had no Tudor descent. Save a very tentative remark hazarded by Woodward, no explanation has as yet been suggested for the badge of the "sun-burst." My own strong conviction, based on the fact that this particular badge was principally used by Henry VII., who was always known as Henry of Windsor, is that it is nothing more than an attempt to pictorially represent the name "Windsor" by depicting "winds" of "or." The badge is also attributed to Edward III., and he, like Henry VII., made his principal residence at Windsor. Edward IV. also used the white lion of March (whence is derived the shield of Ludlow : "*Azure, a lion couchant guardant between three roses argent*," Ludlow being one of the fortified towns in the Welsh Marches), and the black bull, which, though often termed "*of Clarence*," is generally associated with the Duchy of Cornwall. Richard III., as Duke of Gloucester, used a white boar.

The Earl of Northumberland used a silver crescent ; the Earl of Douglas, a red heart ; the Earl of Pembroke, a golden pack-horse with collar and traces ; Lord Hastings bore as a

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badge a black bull's head erased, gorged with a coronet; Lord Stanley, a golden griffen's leg, erased; Lord Howard, a white lion charged on the shoulder with a blue crescent; Sir Richard Dunstable adopted a white cock as a badge; Sir John Savage, a silver unicorn head erased; Sir Simon Montford, a golden lily; Sir William Gresham, a green grasshopper.

Two curious badges are to be seen in Figs. 20 and 21. The former is an ape's clog argent, chained or, and was used by William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk (d. 1450). Fig. 21, "a salet silver" (MS. Coll. of Arms, 2nd M. 16), is the badge of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (d. 1524).

Various families used knots of different design, of which the best known is the Stafford knot (Fig. 22). The wholesale and improper appropriation of this badge, with a territorial application, has unfortunately caused it to be very generally referred to as a "Staffordshire" knot; and that it was the personal badge of the Lords Stafford is too often overlooked. Other badge knots are the Wake or Ormonde knot (Fig. 23), the Bouchier knot (Fig. 24), the Heneage knot (Fig. 25), the Lacy knot (Fig. 26), the Harington knot (Fig. 27), the Suffolk



FIG. 18.

The star and crescent attributed to Richard I. and John.

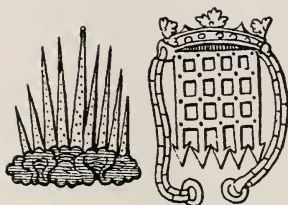


FIG. 19.

The "sun-burst" and the "crowned portcullis," favourite badges of Henry VII.

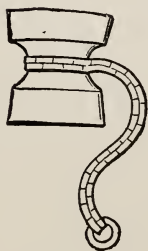


FIG. 20.

The "ape's clog," a badge of William (De La Pole) Duke of Suffolk.



FIG. 21.

The "salet," a badge of Thomas (Howard), Duke of Norfolk.

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knot (Fig. 28), and the Bowen knot (Fig. 29).

The personal badges of the members of the Royal Family continued in use until the reign of Queen Anne ; but from that time forward the Royal badges obtained a territorial character. To the floral badges of the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland, popular consent had added the lotus-flower for India, the maple for Canada, and, in a lesser degree, the wattle or mimosa for Australia ; but at present these lack any official confirmation. The two first-named, nevertheless, figured on King Edward's Coronation invitation cards.

As I have already said, the College of Arms in the old days do not appear to have ever granted badges in the form of a direct grant of a badge as a badge. At any rate, I can learn of no instance. But there is the exemplification of Lord Stafford already referred to, and I am told there is another—a similar, but later one—of the Ogle badges.

I am doubtful if one is justified in considering these documents as grants. I think their real status is merely that of a record of existing facts, existing by virtue of other creative power than the instrument in question.

But what the officers of Arms did do in

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former times was to grant standards. There are still in existence such documents, and there are the records of these and many other standards.

So that it now becomes necessary to consider the question of standards, and in so doing one must at once explode the curious misnomer which has applied the term "standard" to a flag bearing a representation of a coat of arms. That is a banner. Banners, at the period when badges were in vogue, were not taken into action, and had little if any other than ceremonial use. The flag that flies over Windsor Castle when his Majesty is residing there, and which shows the quartered arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is the King's banner, and not, as it is popularly called, the Royal Standard.

Standards were what were used in battle. It may perhaps be just as well to make clear what were the purposes to which the different parts of a man's armorial insignia were put.

The "coat of arms" was depicted on the shield. It was also embroidered on the surcoat (a garment like a tabard), which was worn over the armour of the man himself to whom the arms belonged. Nobody else wore it on surcoat or shield, except (if they were present) the members of his own family, who wore the



FIG. 22.

Stafford.



FIG. 23.

Wake, or Ormonde.



Bourchier.

FIG. 24.



FIG. 25.

Heneage.



FIG. 26.

Lacy.



FIG. 27.

Harington.



FIG. 28.

Suffolk.



FIG. 29.

Bowen.

BADGE KNOTS.

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arms (duly differenced) in their own right as their own inheritance.

The "crest" was the ornament from the tilting helm, and outside British heraldry a crest is never represented, except in its proper position surmounting a helmet. Personally I do not think that a crest was ever actually borne in battle. I believe strongly that their usage was confined to the tournament. I have dealt with this subject at length in my larger work, "The Art of Heraldry," to which I would refer those who may care to pursue the matter farther.

The "badge" was the really important matter, because by his badge a man was as well known as by his arms. A man did not wear his own badge on shield, helmet, or surcoat. It was worn by his servants and retainers, and his property was marked with it. Whilst the science of heraldry was an intricate science, a badge was a simple figure easily recognized—a water-bouget, a ragged staff, a wine-bottle—and easily recognized by the uneducated classes who formed the retainers of a landholder.

The feudal system, of course, required the landholder to provide the specified number of armed men for military purposes. So that

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when an army was mustered it was really an agglomeration of small armies, each little band led by its immediate lord. They wore his livery—his colours—and embroidered on breast and back or on the sleeve, or in the cap, was the lord's *badge*. The badge, therefore, being the sign by which a band was mustered, it naturally followed that it was the badge which appeared on the standard, the rallying-point in action, the resting-point in camp. Some lords had several, some many badges, due of course to the accumulation of estates in a single ownership by reason of descent through heiresses. Big men had several standards, others placed several badges on one standard—in either case the accustomed badge, with which the retainers on a particular lordship were familiar, was kept in use. Each standard (*vide* Fig. 30) had next the staff the cross of St. George—the patron saint of England; but next to that came the personal badges. On the bulk of the standards will also be found mottoes. I confess the constant appearance of the motto on such standards as we have record of puzzles me. Many people have inferred from this that the origin of the motto was the “*Cri de Guerre*.” In a few rare cases this may be so, but in the great bulk the mottoes are so senseless and purposeless—so

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impossible in many cases if considered as a *cri de guerre*—that I am tempted to doubt the appearance of the motto on the Standard of Battle, and to treat it as a later innovation when standards, like the rest of things heraldic, had passed into the paper age and the books of the heralds.

In early days the intervention of officers of arms was hardly needful with regard to standards. They were hardly within the limits of heraldry. But to this statement I should, perhaps, add a certain reservation.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, before *the heraldic badge, as we know it*, came into existence, I think it is not only possible, but *probable*, that what was carried into action was a banner of the arms, and that the retainers mustered by this. When all arms were simple, the process remained easy. We hear of Simon de Montfort—father and son—bearing “Le Banner party endentee d’argent & de goules” (Roll *temp.* Henry III.). Again, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, bore “Baniere de un cendall saffrin, O un lion rampant porprin” (La Siege de Carlaverock), his arms being, “Or, a lion rampant purpure.”

I choose these two cases, and especially refer to the latter, because a contemporary record

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specifically refers to his *Banner* as such, a banner which we know displayed his *arms* and not his badge.

But at the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century, the number of those using arms was by the process of subinfeudation rapidly increasing—a process stopped by the celebrated writ, “*Quo warranto*,” but a result increased by the division of the great estates. The necessity of “differencing” arms derived from a common ancestor, no less than the greater necessity of different arms where there was no relationship, not only vastly multiplied coats of arms numerically, but created the intricacies of the science which have seemed often to bid fair to strangle its very existence. With these growing intricacies, coat armour, to a large extent, was losing its original beauty of distinction and advertisement. How could an uneducated serf appreciate the niceties of difference, *e.g.* between artistic diaper and geratting for difference? The growth of heraldry into a science, the pride of race which had evolved that science, with its confusion of quarterings and differences, had killed its original purpose, or, at any rate, diminished its use therefor. The science was retained with regard to coat armour, and conformity with its rules was

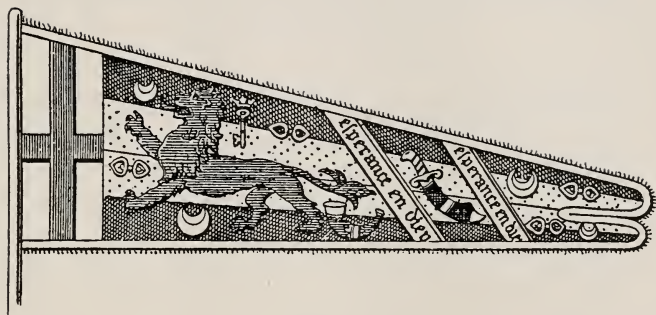


FIG. 30.

The standard of Henry (Percy), 6th Earl of Northumberland.



FIG. 33.

Badge of Dodsley.



FIG. 31.

Badge of Dacre.



FIG. 32.

Badge of Daubeney.

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enforced by the King's heralds long before there was a College of Arms. Something simpler was needed, something within the ready comprehension of the uneducated, something suitable to the original purpose (*i.e.* an advertisement of personality) which had called coat armour into being. In fact, it was nothing more than a pure reversion to the elementary rudiments from which the science of armory had been evolved. So that we find in the fourteenth century the landholders invented the standard and the "cognizance." The latter by its very name tells us what it was. Taking some charge from his shield, or some other simple figure—for the essence of the badge was its simplicity—which his retainers could readily recognize, the leader placed it on their jerkins so that he could recognize them in battle; he placed it on his standard so that they might know where to be in action or in camp. His standard itself was of the colour or colours of his liveries, which his followers all knew and all wore. Such was the evolution of the standard and the badge. After the introduction of the standard, it should be noticed that it was of the colours of the *livery*, and usually differed from the colours of the arms, and it bore the *badge* and not the coat of arms, and not (until

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nearly the close of the period in which standards were in use) the crest.

As to what regulations existed concerning standards we are now largely in the dark, for certain rules which are quoted below plainly belong to the later and decadent period, after crests had appeared on the standard.

It will be found in a MS. in the British Museum (*temp.* Henry VIII., Harl. MS. 2358) that the following is stated :—

“The Great Standard to be sette before the King’s Pavilion or tent not to be borne in battel to be of the length of two yards

“The Kinges Standard to be borne, to be of the length of eight or nine yardes

“The Duke’s Standard to be borne, to be slitte at the end and seven yardes long

“The Erles Standard six yards longe

“The Barones Standard five yards long

“The Banneretes Standard four yards and a half longe

“The Knightes Standarde four yardes longe

“And every Standard & Guydhome to have in the chiefe the Crosse of St. George, to be slitte at the ende, and to conteyne

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the crest or supporter with the poesy,
worde and devise of the owner

“Place under the Standard an hundred
men.”

MS. Lansdowne 255, f. 431, sets out the
same facts, but is not quite identical:—

“The Standard to be sett before the
King’s pavilion or tente and not to be
borne in battayle to be in length eleven
yards

“The Kinges Standarde to be borne, in
length eight or nine yards

“A Duke’s Standard to be borne and
to be in lengthe seven yards di’

“A Marquesse Standard to be in length
six yards di’

“An Earles Standard to be in lengthe
six yards

“A Viscounts Standard to be in length
five yards di

“A Barones Standard to be in lengthe
five yards

“A Banneretts Standard to be in lengthe
four yards di

“A Knightes Standard to be in lengthe
four yards

“Everie Standard and Guydon to have

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in the chiefe the Crosse of St. George, the beast or crest with his devyse and word, and to be slitt at the end."

And now let us follow the development of matters a little further. I hesitate to lay it down as a definite, unfringeable rule which has ever existed in England, but there is no question that the actual rule did exist on the Continent, and I am convinced there was also a broad general acceptance of it in this country. Whilst landholders—gentlemen—had arms which they bore upon their shields, crests only existed in the cases of those families which were of "tournament rank," *i.e.* who were eligible to take part in tournaments. What were the essentials needed to make proof of that rank, I do not know that it is now possible to say, but the essentials were international, and there is no doubt that it was recognized as something in excess of ordinary gentility. However that may be, the unquestioned fact remains, that whilst scores upon scores of families were entitled to arms, but a very small proportion had crests. Arms were a necessity, a matter of course, in the status of life of the gentleman; a crest then was a thing coveted and desired.

The badge was a mere matter of convenience,

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derived originally from no particular authority, carrying with it no rank or status, no particular attribute. Now comes the beginning of the confusion between the crest and the cognizance. It should be remembered that a knight, when *tilting* at a tournament, did *not* carry his shield—at any rate, not when the tournament was at its zenith in early Tudor days. He was “known” and identified by his crest, and consequently the term “cognizance” not unnaturally began to be applied to the crest; and the device upon the crest was duplicated on his standards at the tournament. These standards, however, were not the same standards as those under which he mustered his retainers in battle.

But whilst this confusion was beginning from what may be termed the natural consequences of events, there was another force at work. Gradually, following in exactly the same avenue of happening as two centuries or so earlier had coat armour itself proceeded, the badge proper had become fixed and hereditary, and as a natural consequence the standard of battle followed suit.

And with that acquired hereditary character came the control of the King’s officers of arms, their authority in all such matters increasing imperceptibly but concurrently with the gradual

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change in military matters, by which the army came to be considered less and less a collection of the bands of retainers of the King's barons, and more and more a levy of the King for the King's army collected through those who owed him such liability. With that control came the granting of standards by the King's officers of arms, and at this point (the end of the fifteenth century) came a change in the character of the standard. What was the reason of the change one can only speculate. It may have been partly the desire to assert authority by granting crests ; it may have been a desire to discourage the haphazard selection of badges, and an attempt to depreciate their popularity ; it may even be that what the officers of arms granted were tournament standards. My own idea rather leans to the belief, however, that the reason of grants of standards by the officers of arms was neither of the two former reasons, and that such grants were not made with the primary object even of creating a standard for use. I believe the standard itself was quite an ulterior matter, and that the standard was introduced merely as a vehicle for the primary and actual purpose of the grant of a crest for the actual or theoretical necessity of the tournament.

But however that may be, the officers of

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arms began granting standards upon which the principal device (after St. George's Cross) was a crest set upon a wreath. When the crest figured on the standard the importance of the badge was less apparent, its necessity less insistent.

In the regulations quoted, mention is made that the standard should show "the crest or supporter," or, as the other MS. has it, "the beast or crest with his devyse."

This needs some little explanation. The origin of the supporter has often been discussed, but it is very simple indeed. Supporters originated in the custom of filling up the interstices of a seal with the *badges*. This can be seen by examination of seals of the fourteenth century, which show not only animate beasts, but also inanimate objects. In the fourteenth century such an overwhelming proportion of the supporters are provable badges, that it would be by no means a far-fetched suggestion to treat all supporters at that period as being badges. The difficulty lies in knowing at what date to draw the line between the fixed heraldic supporter not being the badge, and the badge singly or in duplicate, pressed for mere artistic purposes into doing the duty and filling the position occupied at a later date by the supporter proper.

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But by the beginning of the sixteenth century heraldry of all kinds was passing into the "paper" stage. The tournament, even, was dying. The Richmond tournament, the last one of any importance in this country, took place in 1510, and the development of military science and the formation of a standing army eliminated the great bulk of actuality from heraldry.

There survived, however, those strong attributes of romance and tradition, of caste and aristocracy, integral parts of and inseparably connected with armory, the very parts which had exalted it to the high estimation with which it was regarded, rather than its actual workday use. The very natural result was that the unimportant workaday part of heraldry—the badge and the standard—suffered by the exaltation of the crest and coat of arms, which meant a very great deal which the badge did not.

The statutory limitation of the number of retainers, added to the personal idiosyncracies of King Henry VIII., was another factor tending to the disuse of the badge, but the most potent influence was undoubtedly the occurrence of the Visitations. The result undoubtedly was that a large number of families not then possessing crests translated their

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badges into crests. There are numbers of cases in which one can definitely prove that the erstwhile badge thenceforward becomes the crest, and the probability is, that were records available, this will be found to have been the case in scores of other instances. As far as I am aware, no badge *as a badge* is recorded in the Visitation Books, and since that period the use of the badge has survived in but a very limited number of families. The standard, however, survived in a perfunctory manner as an adjunct of the ceremonial of a funeral, and as badges had fallen into disuse it was but natural that crests should take their place. And, as crests were granted and used upon standards, it is little to be wondered at that the original purposes of the badge, as the sign of ownership and as the cognizance to be worn by servants, came to be fulfilled by crests.

But such a usage is diametrically opposed and radically repugnant to the ancient ideas of the period when the use of both was simultaneous, clearly defined and readily distinguishable. That any man should permit his servants to wear his crest was then unthinkable, and the revival of interest and the greater knowledge of things heraldic has brought us nearer to a true appreciation of the different merits of each.

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There still remain to us many of the old opportunities for the usage of a badge, and it is anachronistic to use a crest for purposes for which the crest is not fitted.

All decorative artists will recognize the great artistic opportunities for decorative purposes which lie in the repetition of a simple figure. It is in such decorative use that our principal knowledge lies of the great prominence which badges enjoyed in the Plantagenet and Tudor periods. Heraldry at the present day has largely become a matter of decoration. It still, of course, retains its technical status and its old-time meaning; it is still a mark of caste, and that its importance thereas is waning is due simply to the inevitable change by which caste is ceasing to be determined by birth. Nowadays, other factors with which heraldry, which is hereditary, has no connection, are becoming the controlling essentials. So that if heraldry had had no other reason for its existence it would long since have become a purposeless and obsolete anachronism. There can be little reason to doubt that to its practical use and advantage as a matter of art and as a form of decoration we owe the rapidly extending revival of interest in its fascinating claims, a revival which is widening in its scope by a

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greater knowledge of the science, and with that greater knowledge, by a more extended respect for its laws and a greater conformity with its original requirements. But in that revival the use of the badge has been overlooked, for whatever be the decorative purpose for which the aid of heraldry has been invoked, it must be admitted that the badge is usually the most apt heraldic form to be adopted.

But the real point of necessity where the absence of the badge has been most felt is in the designing of liveries, and particularly of State liveries. To any one who knows anything of armory it appears ridiculous to see, as one sometimes does, a whole achievement embroidered on the sleeve, and scarcely less so to see a crest or a shield separately. That the practice of putting a crest on livery buttons is almost universal makes it none the less open to criticism. What a servant should wear is the livery of his master and his master's "household badge." These are the occasions and the purposes on and for which those few families who have inherited a real badge from ancient times make use of them.

Whatever may have been the excuse hitherto for newer families to use their crest for the purposes of a badge because it was not possible

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to obtain the grant of a badge, such excuse cannot any longer be urged, as it has recently been decided by His Majesty's officers of arms that in cases in which it is desired and applied for the ancient practice of granting standards shall be revived. The grant will take the form of the grant of a standard upon which will be represented a badge, and the terms of the grant will permit this badge to be used alone as a single figure for those decorative and other purposes, for which its use will be more suitable and correct than the use of a crest. Some number of such grants has already been made.

A List of Badges

IN compiling the following list of badges, I would point out the difficulty which must attend any such attempt. There does not appear ever to have been any official grant of a badge as a badge. Badges, however, have been officially exemplified with arms, and standards have been granted with badges figuring thereupon. The result is that there is no one source from which such a list can be compiled ; nor can any test be applied beyond that of usage in the period when badges were in vogue. What records of badges exist in the College of Arms it is impossible to say in the absence of access to their records. There is, however, a short list of the principal badges in a MS. (2nd M. 16) and a Book of Standards (I. 2) now in the custody of that corporation. Many of the Royal badges, moreover, are depicted in "Prince Arthur's Book." None of these, however, is an official record, and I am ignorant what weight they will carry. I should imagine, however, that the Book of Standards would be accepted as fully authoritative. The badges from MS. 2nd M. 16 and from the Standards

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are included in my list, but I have excluded the devices on the latter which from their form are plainly crests. In every case I quote, in square brackets, the authority for the badge, but where any authority has been quoted by the book from which a badge has been transferred to my list, I have thought it sufficient to give the authority quoted without adding the actual work I myself have derived it from. My list is merely a compilation, and not the result of original research ; so perhaps this explanation is needed, lest it should be thought I am laying claim to greater labour than I have undertaken. The list is merely an adjunct to my short essay on badges and their use. But I shall welcome any additions properly authenticated by proof of usage up to the end of the Tudor period, either by mention in contemporary works or by their appearance in architectural or other guise.

Abergavenny [My Lord of Bourgayne (Geo. Nevill)]. *Colours*—vert and argent. *Badges*—(1) a bull passant argent, pied sable, armed, unguled, collared and chained or, the chain fixed by two staples interlaced argent and or ; (2) a double staple interlaced, one argent, the other or. *Motto*—Tenir

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promesse vient de noblesse [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Abergavenny, Marquess of (Sir Wm. Nevill, K.G.). *Badges*—(1) a rose gules, seeded or, barbed vert; (2) a portcullis or [Burke's "Peerage," 1906].

Admiral, Lord High. *Badge*—anchor [Woodward].

Admiralty, The. *Badges*—(1) a cresset with burning fire [Harl. MS. 144], (2) an anchor and cable [present Admiralty flag].

Aldercar, Sir Rauffe. *Colour*—or. *Badge*—a cock sable, beaked and combed gules [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Appellyerd ("Mayster"). *Colours*—white. *Badge*—an apple purpure slipped vert [MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Arundel, Sir John. *Badge*—an acorn [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Arundel, Earl of (Richard FitzAlan). *Badge*—a white horse [Annales Ric. II., 206].

Arundel, Earl of (Thomas FitzAlan). *Colours*—blue and red. *Badges*—(1) in front of an oak tree eradicated vert, fructed or, a horse courant argent, in his mouth a branch of oak as the first; (2) a branch of oak

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vert, fructed or ; (3) a branch of oak vert, fructed or, surmounted by a fret. *Motto*—Cause me oblige [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Arundel, Earl of (Philip Howard). *Colours*—“Six trumpeters in red and yellow satin, with red, white, and yellow plumes” [Letter in MSS. Dupuy, Von Ranmer, 16th and 17th centuries, II. 432].

Arundell (“Mayster Arrondyll”). *Colours*—black. *Badges*—(1) a wolf statant argent ; (2) a swallow argent. *Motto*—Faictes le ligerement [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Askew (“Mayster Assecu”). *Colours*—gules. *Badges*—(1) an ass’s head erased argent, maned or ; (2) a lion’s gamb erased or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Astley. *Badge*—a cinquefoil [Woodward, Cusans].

Athole, Earl of (Walter Stewart). *Badge*, a stag couchant [Woodward].

Audley (“Sir John Awdeley, Kt.”). *Colours*—Or and gules. *Badges*—(1) a moor’s head in profile proper, filleted round the temples, charged with a crescent for difference ;

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(2) a butterfly charged with a crescent for difference. *Motto*—Je le tiens [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Audley. *Badge*—a fret [Planché].

Australia. *Badge*—the wattle [no official authority].

Babyngton, Sir Antony. *Colours*—argent. *Badge*—a man tyger purpure, collared and chain reflected over the back or with feet human, crined gray. (The animal is really intended for a baboon.) *Motto*—Foy est tout [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Baldwin ("Syr John Baudwyn, Chyffe Justys of the Com'on Place for the Kyng's May'ste"). *Badge*—a wolf argent, vulned in the back by five arrows or, plumed argent, regardant, and grasping the same in his mouth [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Basset. *Colours*—gules. *Badge*—a boar's head, coupéd argent, armed or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Beauchamp. *Vide* Warwick.

Beaufort (Dukes of), a portcullis [Cussans].

Beaufort. *Vide* Somerset and Exeter.

Beaumont, Viscount (Wm. Beaumont, 1438–1507). *Badges*—(1) an elephant with a

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castle full of soldiers on his back argent, armed and garnished or ; (2) a broom-cod.

Motto—Dessus eulx eureusement [Doyle].

Bedford, Duke of (John of Lancaster, s. of King Henry IV.), the root of a tree couped and eradicated or [Doyle].

“The rote is dead.”

[Political Poem, 1449—“Excerpta Historica.”]

Bedford, Earl of (John Russell). *Colours*—red, white and black [H. Machyn, “Diary,” p. 31].

Beltnap, Sir Edward, Kt. *Colours*—or and gules. *Badge*—on a stand, a fire-beacon or, flames gules, and in front of the beacon, and also on the stand, a lizard, tail nowed vert, ducally gorged and chained or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Beltnap, Edward. *Colours*—white. *Badge*—a lizard, tail nowed vert, ducally gorged and lined or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Berkeley. *Vide* Nottingham.

Berkeley, Lord (Thomas Berkeley, d. 1347, and Thos. Berkeley, d. 1416). *Badge*—a mermaid [Seal, 1327, and brass at Wotton-under-edge].

Berners, Lord (Bourchier). *Colours*—or and vert. *Badges*—(1) on the branch of a

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- tree placed in fesse and sprouting to the dexter an eagle rising argent, armed or, the under feathers of the wings gules ; (2) the Bouchier knot (Fig. 24) [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- Blount. *Colours*—argent. *Badges*—(1) a wolf, passant sable, langued and armed gules ; (2) an eye encircled with rays argent. *Motto*—Pour par venir [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- Bluemantle Pursuivant. *Badge*—a blue mantle, lined argent, tied with gold cords. (In use.)
- Bohun. *Vide* Hereford and Northampton.
- Boleyn. *Badge*—a bull's head couped sable, armed gules [Harl. MS. 303, p. 1]. (*Vide* Bullayne).
- Booth. *Badge*—a boar's head erect and erased sable [Cussans].
- Borough, Sir Thomas. *Badge*—the arming of an arm and the gauntlet [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].
- Borough. *Badge*—an arm vambraced, embowed and gauntleted proper, suspended by a golden cord, in the manner of a bugle-horn [MS. No. 1121, Ash. Coll.—*vide* Cussans].
- Bottrell. *Badge*—a bundle of arrows argent

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within a sheaf sable, garnished or, the straps gules [Harl. MS. No. 4632].

Bourchier. *Vide* Berners and Essex.

Bourchier. *Badges*—(1) the Bourchier knot (Fig. 24) ; (2) water-bouget [Woodward].

Bourght, Thomas, of Gainsborough, Lincs. *Colours*—azure. *Badge*—an arm armed embowed and furnished with gauntlet and gerbralle argent, garnished or and suspended by six ribbons knotted of the last [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Bowen. *Badge*—the Bowen knot (Fig. 29). [Planché, Cussans].

Brandon. *Vide* Lisle and Suffolk.

Brandon, Sir Richard. *Badge*—lion's head erased gold [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Bray. *Badge*—a coney sable [Cussans].

Bray ("Mayster Edmond Bray de Stoke Dabor-nun"). *Colours*—four stripes argent and vert. *Badges*—(1) a pair of wings endorsed vair ; (2) a hemp-brake or, charged on the side with a lion passant vert. *Motto*—Seray come a Dieu plaira [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Braye, 5th Baron (A. T. T. Verney-Cave).

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Badge—a hemp-braye (or hemp-brake).
[Burke's "Peerage," 1906].

Bridgewater, Earl of (Henry Daubeney).

Badge—two bats' wings displayed sable,
conjoined by a cord fretted or [Harl. MS.
4632] (Fig. 32).

Brooke. *Vide* Cobham.

Brown, Sir Westyn, Kt. *Colours*—red. *Badge*
—a lion's gamb erect and erased argent,
winged sable [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll.
Arms].

Bruges. *Vide* Winchester.

Bryan. *Vide* Northumberland.

Bryan, Sir Francis, Kt. *Colours*—gules. *Badges*
—(1) a beast called a "caretyne" having
the body and horns of a bull and the head
of a heraldic leger sable, semé of bezants,
armed maned crined and tufted or ; (2)
a beacon. *Motto*—Ja tens Grace [Standard
—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms.]

Buchanan (*Clan*). *Badge*—birch [Seton].

Buckingham. *Badge*—a maiden's head [Wood-
ward].

Buckingham, Duke of (Humphrey de Stafford,
cr. 1444). *Badges*—(1) a cart-nathe in

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flames ; (2) the Stafford knot or [Doyle] (Fig. 22).

Buckingham, Duke of (Humphrey Stafford, d. 1460). *Badge*—a cartwheel with flames issuant [Doyle].

“The Carte nathe is spokeless
For the counsell that he gaf.”

[Political Poem, 1449—“Excerpta Historica.”]

Buckingham, Duke of (Henry Stafford, d. 1483). *Badge*—the Stafford knot [MS. Ashmole, 1121].

Buckingham, Duke of (Edward Stafford, d. 1521). *Colours*—scarlet and black. *Badges*—(1) a Stafford knot ; (2) a heraldic antelope sejant (on a wreath) ducally gorged and lined ; (3) a mantle ; (4) a cross potent crossed within a string of Stafford knots ; (5) on a wreath, a swan with wings displayed and inverted, ducally gorged and lined. [*Vide Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 4, p. 428 ; vol. 5, p. 109 ; and see *post, sub Stafford*.]

Bullayn, Sir Thomas, Kt. *Badge*—a bull's head coupé sable, armed or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Burdett, Sir John, of Bromcott, Warwick. *Colours*—or. *Badge*—a pansy slipped the

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- dexter leaf blue, the sinister vert. *Motto*—
Cleve fast [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- Burgh. *Badge*—a black dragon [Woodward].
- Burghley, Lord. *Badge*—a wheat-sheaf [Woodward, Cussans]. (A garb supported by two lions became the Cecil crest. That family derived it from the family of Winston.)
- Cambridge. *Badge*—an eagle [Woodward].
- Cambridge, Earl of (Richard of Conisburgh).
Badge—an ostrich feather with quill compons [Doyle].
- Cameron (*Clan*). *Badge*—oak [Seton].
- Campbell (*Clan*). *Badge*—bog-myrtle [Seton].
- Canada. *Badge*—the maple [no official authority].
- Capell, Sir Gyles, of Stebbing Co. Essex.
Colours—or. *Badges*—(1) an anchor erect gules, bezanty, the ring or ; (2) a jessamine slip proper. *Motto*—Pour entre tenir [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- Care, Sir John, Kt. *Colours*—or. *Badge*—
issant from clouds argent, a dexter arm habited gules, cuffed ermine the hand argent holding a bunch of columbines azure, leaved and slipped vert [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

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Care. *Colours*—four stripes tawny and or.

Badges—(1) a buck's head coupéd argent, gorged with a collar gemel gules, the antlers also argent, the three upper tines or and connected by a ring argent; (2) a columbine slipped and leaved or, flowered azure and argent. *Motto*—Por Dys server [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Carew, Sir Wm., Kt., of Devon. *Colours*—four stripes sable and or. *Badge*—a falcon collared and jessed gules, bells on the neck and legs or. *Motto*—Felix qu'y poterit [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Carew, Sir John, Kt. *Colours*—or and sable. *Badge*—a spear bendways headed azure [Standard—MS. I. 2 Coll. Arms].

Catesby (Katissby). *Badge*—a leopard passant guardant or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Cecil. *Vide* Burghley.

Chamberlain, The Lord. In MS. I. 2, Coll. of Arms, various standards are given under the above name, one, however, being described as "The Lord Chamberlayn Harbarts." This book of Standards was compiled between 1510 and 1525. Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, was Chamberlain

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of South Wales 1461 to July 1469, and of North Wales April to July, 1469. But with the standard described as "The Lord Chamberlayn Harbarts," the arms depicted are those of Charles *Somerset*, Earl of Worcester, with the arms of Herbert in pretence, he having married the daughter and heir of William, Earl of Pembroke. Charles Somerset *was* Vice Chamberlain from 1501, and Lord Chamberlain of the Household 1509–1526. His principal standard was of the colours "blew, whyt and red" in three stripes, but he had various other standards, respectively white, green, red, and blue. The various badges are—(1) a panther argent incensed proper, collared and chained or [Harl. MS. 6170 gives this on a chapeau as his crest, and it is now used by his descendant the Duke of Beaufort as a supporter]; (2) a portcullis debruised by a bendlet; (3) a portcullis [this is of a very peculiar form, and may be intended for the stocks]; (4) a goat statant sable, collared and chained or, bearded armed and unguled or [this may be the "yale" or heraldic antelope, collared and chained, which figures as one of his supporters on his seal]; (5) a wyvern vert,

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holding in the mouth a sinister hand couped gules [*vide* the “grene dragon” of Herbert, Earl of Pembroke]; (6) a cubit arm habited bendy sinister wavy of five pieces argent and azure and issuant out of a rose gules, the hand proper grasping an arrow; (7) a Moorish female’s head, three-quarter face, couped at the shoulders, hair dishevelled and ringed through the ear all proper. (This is really the *crest* of Herbert.) *Motto*—“Faire le doy” [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Chamberlain, “Rauff, of Kyngston in Cambridgesh.” *Colours*—gold and purple. *Badge*—an ass’s head erased argent, ducally gorged or. *Motto*—En acraois sant vostre [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Chamberleyn, Sir Robert. *Badge*—a friar’s girdle azure [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Chatham, Earl of (John Pitt, d. 1835). *Liveries*—white and blue [Doyle].

Cheney. *Badge*—[a pair of bull’s] horns silver [Woodward, Cussans].

Chichester. *Vide* Pelham.

Chisholm (*Clan*). *Badge*—Alder [Cussans].

Cholmondeley, Sir Richard. *Colours*—gules.

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Badges—(1) a helmet per pale or and argent charged with five torteaux ; (2) a bird rising or, the inside of the wings sable. *Motto*—*De cueur entier* [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Clarence, Duke of (Thomas of Lancaster, s. of Henry IV.). *Badges*—(1) a greyhound, gorged with a plain collar ; (2) an ostrich feather charged with thirteen ermine spots and having a small scroll in front of the lower part of the quill [Doyle].

Clarence, Duke of (George Plantagenet, s. of Richard Duke of York). *Badges*—(1) a bull passant sable, armed unguled and inembered or, gorged with a label of three points argent, each charged with a canton gules ; (2) a gorget of chain extended argent, edges and three clasps or, lined gules [Doyle].

Clifford. *Vide* Cumberland.

Clifford, Sir Henry, Kt. *Colours*—argent. *Badge*—a wyvern wings endorsed gules [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Clifford. *Badge*—annulet or [Cussans].

Clifford. *Badge*—a black dragon [Woodward].

Clinton. *Vide* Lincoln.

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- Clinton. *Badge*—a golden mullet [Boutell].
- Clinton. *Badge*—a greyhound [Woodward].
- Cobham, Lord. *Badge*—a man's head in profile, wreathed round the temples argent and sable [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms] ;
“a black Saracen's head ” [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].
- Cokayne (M. Cokyn). *Colours*—argent. *Badges*—(1) a cock gules ; (2) a “cokyll ” flower gules, slipped vert [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- Colquhoun (*Clan*). *Badge*—hazel [Cussans].
- Compton. *Badge*—fire-beacon or, fired proper [Cussans, Woodward].
- Compton (“Mayster”). *Colours*—gold and blue. *Badge*—a dragon's head erased forepaws and wings erect gules, encircled by a ducal coronet or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- Constable, Sir Marmaduke, of Everingham, Yorks. *Colours*—gules. *Badges*—(1) an ancient three-masted ship headed with a dragon's head and sails furled or, charged with a crescent sable ; (2) an anchor erect or, ringed at the crown and charged with a

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crescent sable. *Motto*—Soies ferme [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

“As to the ship is anchor and Cable,
So be thou to thy friend Constable.”

[Old Rhyme.]

Conyers, The Lord. *Colours*—argent. *Badges*—(1) a lion passant azure ; (2) a cross crosslet gules ; (3) a pair of wings gules addorsed and connected by a knot azure. *Motto*—Ung Dieu ung Roy [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Cornewall, Sir Thomas, Kt. *Colours*—argent. *Badges*—(1) a lion passant gules, ducally crowned and semé of bezants ; (2) a Cornish chough proper ducally gorged or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Cossyn, Robert, of London. *Colours*—argent. *Badge*—a mount vert, on each a columbine azure and leaping therefrom a coney sable. *Motto*—Ne trop ne moins [Standard MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Courtenay. *Vide* Devon.

Courtenay. *Badge*—faggot [Woodward].

Courtenay. *Badges*—(1) a dolphin ; (2) a tau-cross ; (3) a tau-cross and suspended therefrom a bell ; (4) a sickle [all on chimney-piece of Episcopal Palace at Exeter,

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erected by Peter de Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter].

Courtenay of Powderham, Sir William. *Colours*—red. *Badges*—(1) a boar passant argent, armed and hooped or, charged on the shoulder with a crescent sable; (2) a dolphin embowed argent each charged with a crescent. *Motto*—*Passes bien devant* [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Courteney, Mr. Perse. *Badge*—St. Anthony's Cross azure [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Cromwell. *Badge*—pelican [Woodward].

Cumberland, Earl of. *Badge*—raven argent [Cussans].

Cumberland, Earl of (Henry Clifford, d. 1542). *Banner*—party per fesse argent (? azure) and or, semé of annulets counterchanged, a dragon with wings elevated gules [MS. Harl. 4632].

Cumming (*Clan*). *Badge*—common swallow [Cussans].

Curzon, Lord (Robert). *Colours*—or and gules. *Badge*—a wolf's head erased gules [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Curzon (John Cursson of Crossall, Derbyshire). *Colours*—or. *Badge*—a cockatrice wings elevated tail nowed and ending in a

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dragon's head gules. *Motto*—Bon eure me comferte [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Dacre ("The Lord Dacre Fynnys of the Sowth").

Colours—white. *Badges*—(1) a bull saliant gules ducally gorged and chained or, armed and unguled of the last ; (2) the cypher T. and D. connected by the Dacre knot [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Dacre, The Lord Dacre Fynnys of the South.

Colours—red. *Badges*—(1) a wolf-dog statant argent, the collar spiked, the chain with a log at the end or ; (2) a wyvern azure issuant from a ducal coronet or. *Motto*—De moy nul mot sy rayson neve velt [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Dacre of Gilsland, Lord, K.G. *Colours*—four stripes or and azure. *Badges*—(1) a bull passant gules, ducally gorged armed and unguled or ; (2) an escallop argent and a staff raguly also argent connected by the Dacre knot gules (Fig. 31). *Motto*—Fort en loyaulté [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Dacre of the North, Lord. *Badges*—a silver escallop (Dacre) united by the Dacre knot gules to a ragged staff argent (Fig. 31) [Woodward, who says the ragged staff is "said to commemorate the hereditary

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forestership of Inglewood," but Lord Dacre of Gillsland, K.G., who bore this badge on his standard, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Lord Greystock, K.G., and this may be the allusion]. (Planché describes it as the union of the Dacre shell and the Nevill ragged staff, the knot being an indication of descent from Bourchier.)

Daniel, Thomas, Esquire of the Body to Henry VI. *Badge*—a lily.

"The lily is both fair and grene."

[Political Poem, 1449—"Excerpta Historica."]

Darcy, Thomas, Lord. *Colours*—green. *Badges*—(1) an heraldic tyger argent; (2) three parts of a broken spear or, the point erect and two parts of the staff in saltire; (3) a buck's head coupé at the neck ermine. *Motto*—"Hit shal nat be bi mi . . ." [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Darcy, Essex. *Colours*—four stripes argent and gules. *Badge*—a cinquefoil gules. *Motto*—Damitte desirant [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Darell, of Littlecote, Sir Edward. *Colours*—azure. *Badge*—a lion's head erased or, ducally crowned argent. *Motto*—Si je puy^s je le feray [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

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- Daubeney. *Vide* Bridgewater.
- Daubeney of Cote. *Badge*—a pair of bat's wings sable tied by a golden cord [H. Coll].
(*Vide* Fig. 32.)
- De Bohun. *Badges*—(1) a swan argent, collared and chained or (derived, with the Earldom of Essex, from the family of Mandeville, who represented Adam Fitz-Swanne); [Planché];
(2) an antelope [Planché].
- De la Pole. *Vide* Suffolk.
- De la Warr, Baron (Thomas West, d. 1554).
Colours—red and blue [MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- De la Warr. *Badge*—a crampet [Woodward].
- De Lacy. *Vide* Lacy.
- Denny. *Vide* Norwich.
- Denny. *Badge*—two arches, supported on columns argent, capitals and bases or [Cussans].
- Derby, Earl of (Thomas Stanley, d. 1504).
Badge—1475 “Gryppe lege, rasyd gold,”
i.e. a griffin's claw erased or [MS. 2nd M. 16, Coll. Arms].
- Derby, Earl of (Edward Stanley, d. 1572).
Colours—tawny and vert. *Badges*—(1) in a cradle or, a child swaddled gules, fretty

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or, thereon an eagle preying of the last ;
(2) an eagle's leg erased at the thigh and erect or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Despencer. *Badge*—an annulet per pale or and argent [Ash Coll., MS. No. 1121].

De Vere. *Vide* Oxford.

Devereux. *Vide* Essex.

Devon, Earl of (Baldwin de Revers, d. 1155).

Device—an eagle or griffin with wings elevated perched upon a crouching sheep [his seal about 1146].

Devon, Earl of (William de Vernon). *Device*—a griffin with wings elevated holding in his beak a serpent by the neck and perched upon a crouching sheep [his seal before 1184].

Devon (Courtenay), Earl of. *Badge*—white boar [Woodward].

Devon, Earl of (Thomas Courtenay, d. 1458).

Badge—boar—

“The boore is farr into the West.”

[Political Poem, 1449—“Excerpta Historica.”]

Devon, Earl of (Henry Courtenay, d. 1553).

2nd *Crest* (? *Badge*)—a falcon rising from a billet of wood raguly or [Doyle].

Devon, Earl of (Edward Courtenay, d. 1556).

Colours—or and gules [MS. Harl. 2076].

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Digby ("Mayster Dygby"). *Colour*—azure.
Badges—(1) an ostrich argent, beaked membered and vorant a horse-shoe or ; (2) a cypher of J. D. connected by a knot gules.
Motto—As God be plesid [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Dodsley, Mr. ("Dean of the King's Chapell").
Badge—grate silver [MS., Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16]. (*Vide* Fig. 33.)

Dorset, Marquess of (Thomas Grey, d. 1501).
Colours—white and pink. *Badge*—a unicorn ermine, armed, unguled, maned and tufted or. *Motto*—Virtute duce [Doyle].

Dorset, "The Lord Marquys" (Thomas Grey, d. 1530). *Colours*—argent and gules.
Badges—(1) a unicorn ermine, armed unguled and surrounded by rays of the sun or ; (2) a sprig of pinks. *Motto*—A ma puissance [Standard].

Douglas. *Badge*—a red heart [Boutell].

Draycott. *Badge*—a serpent's head erased gules [Cussans].

Drummond (*Clan*). *Badge*—holly [Cussans].

Dudley. *Vide* Leicester, Northumberland, Warwick.

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Dundas of that Ilk. *Badge* — salamander [Nisbet].

Dunstable, Sir Richard. *Badge*—a white cock [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Dymoke (“Myster Dymmoke”). *Colours*—white. *Badge*—a sword sheathed sable point downwards garnished or, pommel and hilt of the last [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Edgecumbe (“Syr Perys Eggecombe”). *Colours*—blue. *Badge*—a boar’s head coupé and erect argent armed or, issuing from a laurel wreath vert. *Motto*—Au plesir fort de Dieu [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Edward I. *Badges*—(1) a rose slipped, the stalk vert, the petals or [Harl. MS. 304. Planché suggests that this badge is derived from his mother, Eleanor of Provence]; (2) the broom plant [Cussans].

Edward II. *Badge*—a golden tower or castle (of Castile) [Great Seal].

Edward III. *Colours*—azure and gules. *Badges*—(1) the sunburst [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms] (*vide* Fig. 19); (2) a trunk or stump of a tree eradicated and coupé or [Harl. MS.]; (3) a fleur-de-lys [Boutell]; (4) a sword [Boutell]; (5) a falcon [Boutell];

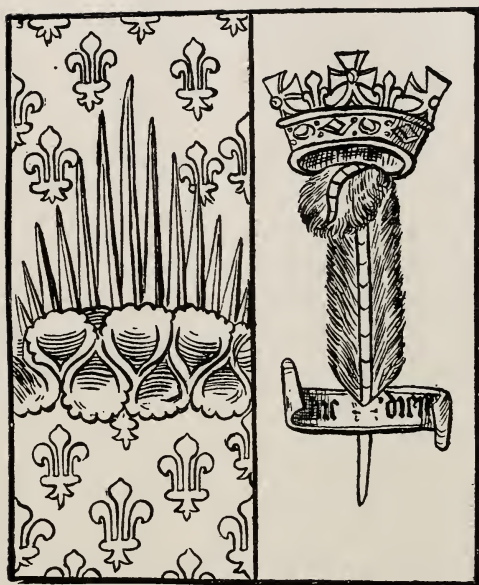


FIG. 34.

A design from "Prince Arthur's Book," showing the following badges : (a) "sun-burst" ; (b) fleur-de-lis ; (c) crowned ostrich feather.

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(6) a gryphon [Privy Seal]; (7) a sword erect on a chapeau, the blade enfiled with three crowns [Harl. MS. 1471]; (8) a boar [Cott. MS.—Titus A. xx. fol. 78] ostrich feather [Harl. MS., see text, page 48].

Edward IV. *Colours*—azure and gules [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms]. *Livery*—“murrey & blue.” *Badges*—(1) a white rose-en-soleil [Great Seal] (Fig. 16); (2) a white rose [Standard, which also shows the red rose]; (3) a red rose-en-soleil [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms]; (4) a red and white rose-en-soleil [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms]; (5) a sun in splendour [Great Seal]; (6) a falcon argent, within a closed fetterlock or (as Duke of York) [Burke, Boutell]; (7) a dragon sejant sable, crowned or (as Earl of Ulster) [Burke, Boutell]; (8) a bull sable, armed and hoofed or (Honour of Clare or Clarence) [Burke, Boutell]; (9) a white hart, on a mount vert, gorged with a coronet, chained and attired or [Burke]; (10) a white lion (March) [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms]; (11) a white wolf [Lansdowne MS.]. *Motto*—Dieu et mon Droyt [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

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Edward V. *Badges*—(1) the white rose of York [Burke]; (2) a falcon within a fetterlock [Burke].

Edward VI. *Badges*—(1) the Tudor rose [Boutell]; (2) the sun in splendour [Boutell]. (3) Within a wreath of roses a roundel per pale sanguine and azure charged with the letters E. P., and between them a plume of three ostrich feathers argent, their pens or, passing through an escroll inscribed with the motto “Ich dien,” and ensigned with the Prince’s coronet. (This is his badge, of course, before succeeding to the throne, and so appears in St. Dunstan’s Church, London.)

Edward VII. As Queen Victoria, the cyphers being changed. (*Vide* Fig. 38.)

Egerton, “M. Rauffe, of Rydley, Cheshire.”
Colours—argent. *Badge*—a pheon azure charged with a crescent. *Motto*—Fin faict tout [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Elizabeth, Queen. *Badges*—(1) a silver falcon [Burke]; (2) a sieve [Burke, Woodward]; (3) a harp or, stringed argent, crowned—for Ireland—[Burke, Woodward] (Fig. 5); (4) a crowned rose [Woodward], with the motto, “Rosa sine spina” [Cussans]; (5) a

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phoenix [Woodward]; (6) a falcon with crown and sceptre [Woodward]; (7) a fleur-de-lis gold [Woodward].

England. *Badge*—the Tudor rose crowned and slipped [Royal Warrant]. (*Vide* Fig. 2).

Errol, Earls of (Hay). *Badge*—an ox yoke.

Essex, Earl of (Henry Bouchier, d. 1483).

Badges—(1) a falcon volant with one wing broken argent; (2) the Bouchier knot (*vide* Fig. 24); (3) a fetterlock or [Doyle]; (3) a water-bouget; (4) (?) a wine-bottle.

“The wat bowge and the wyne bottell.”

[Political Poem, 1449—“Excerpta Historica.”]

Essex, Earl of (William Henry Bouchier, d. 1540). *Badges*—(1) the Bouchier knot (*vide* Fig. 24); (2) a fetterlock with a rose within it. *Motto*—Owr promesse made [Doyle].

Essex, Earl of (Robert Devereux, d. 1646).

Colours—a deep yellow [Whitelocke, “Memorials,” p. 62].

Evers, William, of Walton, Yorks. *Badge*—a cat-a-mountain statant quarterly or and azure [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Exeter, Marquess of (Cecil). *Vide* Burghley.

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Exeter, Duke of (Thomas Beaufort, d. 1427).

Badge—a portcullis or [Doyle].

Exeter, Duke of (John de Holand, d. 1447).

Badges—(1) an ear of wheat ; (2) a blazing cresset or fire-pot [Doyle ; but Planché suggests that this was only the badge of the Admiralty].

“The fry cresset hath lost its lyght.”

[Political Poem, 1449—“Excerpta Historica.”]

“The whete yer woll them susteyn.”

[Ibid.]

Eyre, of Hope, Co. Derby, Esq. *Colours*—vert.

Badge—an armed leg erect coupé at the thigh per pale argent and gules, the spur or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Farquharson (*Clan*). *Badge*—purple foxglove [Cussans].

Fauconberg, Lord. *Vide* Kent.

Fenys, Sir John. *Badge*—a martin sable [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Ferguson (*Clan*). *Bade*—poplar [Cussans].

Ferrers, Lord, K.G. *Colours*—argent and gules.

Badges—(1) a greyhound courant argent, ducally gorged or ; (2) a French wife's hood ; (3) a horseshoe or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

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Ferrers, The Lord. "A French wife's hood bounden" [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Ferrers ("Sir Edward Ferrys, Knyght").
Colours—vert. *Badges*—(1) a unicorn courant ermine, charged on the shoulder with a crescent sable; (2) a mascle or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Fiennes. *Vide* Dacre.

Fiennes, Lord Dacre. *Badge*—a griffin's head [Woodward].

FitzAlan. *Vide* Arundel.

FitzAlan. *Badge*—White horse [Woodward].

Fitzpayne. *Vide* Northumberland.

Fitzroy. *Vide* Richmond.

FitzUryan, "Sir Rees ap Thomas." *Colours*—white. *Badge*—a raven sable standing on a turf vert [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

FitzUryan, "Sir Griffith ap Res." *Colours*—gules and azure. *Badge*—a quatrefoil slipped argent leaved vert charged with a raven sable. *Motto*—Et pullis corvoru invocat ibiscum [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Fitzwalter. *Vide* Ratcliffe.

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Fitzwalter, Lord. *Colours*—azure. *Badges*—
(1) a man-tiger purpure with feet as well
as the head human, on the latter a chapeau
or, turned up ermine; (2) an estoile or;
(3) a “garbralle” argent. *Motto*—Je gar-
deray [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Fitzwarren, Lord. *Badge*—a Bouchier’s knot
[MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16]. (Fig. 24).

Fitzwilliam, Wm. *Colours*—azure and or.
Badges—(1) an ibex sable, maned and
tufted argent ducally gorged and chained
or, on the shoulder a mullet for difference;
(2) a trefoil slipped argent. *Motto*—Loyall
et s’aprouvara [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll.
Arms].

Foljambe, Sir Godfrey of Walton, Derby.
Colours—four stripes red and white.
Badges—(1) a chatloup (or catwolfe) pas-
sant quarterly or and sable armed or; (2)
a human leg coupéd at the thigh vested
per pale gold and sable, spurred or. *Motto*
—Demoures ferme [Standard—MS. I. 2,
Coll. Arms].

Forbes (*Clan*). *Badge*—broom [Cussans].

Fortescue, “Mayster John.” *Colours*—vert.
Badges—(1) a heraldic tyger passant argent

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maned and tufted or ; (2) an antique shield argent charged with the word "Fort ;" (3) a mullet pierced sable. *Motto*—Je pense loyalement [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Fortescue, Sir Adryan. *Colours*—vert. *Badges*—(1) a heraldic tiger passant argent, maned and tufted or, charged on the shoulders with a crescent sable ; (2) an antique shield argent charged with the word "Fort ;" (3) a mullet argent charged with a crescent sable. *Motto*—Loyalte pensee [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Fraser (*Clan*). *Badge*—yew [Cussans].

Fynch, Sir William of Ikyllsham, Sussex. *Colours*—red. *Badge*—a finch vert, wings elevated and expanded or, standing on a thistle slipped proper. *Motto*—Je responderay [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Garnon, Sir Richard "of Canndyshe." *Colours*—four stripes gules and argent. *Badges*—(1) a pellet ; (2) the blade of a scythe [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

George III. *Badges*—(1) a rose crowned (England) (Fig. 2) ; (2) a thistle crowned (Scotland) (Fig. 3) ; (3) a harp crowned

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(Ireland) (Fig. 5); (4) a trefoil slipped (shamrock) crowned (Ireland) (Fig. 4); (5) a Tudor rose, on the dexter side a thistle, on the sinister a shamrock, all issuant from the same stalk and surmounted by the Imperial crown (United Kingdom) (Fig. 6); (6) on a mount vert a dragon passant gules (Wales—N.B. : there is no crown used with this badge) (Fig. 8); (7) the crowned cypher.

Gifford. *Vide* Gyfford.

Gloucester, Duke of (Thomas of Woodstock, s. of King Edward III.). *Badges*—(1) a swan argent; (2) an ostrich feather erect, with a garter laid along the quill, buckle downwards, below which a small scroll; (3) “the fox tayle” (J. Harding, “Chron.,” p. 341) [Doyle]; (4) the stock or root of a tree [Seal].

Gloucester, Duke of (Humphrey of Lancaster, s. of King Henry IV.). *Badges*—(1) an ostrich feather the quill studded with fleurs-de-lys. *Motto*—*Loyalle et belle* [Doyle]; (2) a swan.

“The Swanne is goon.”

[Political Verses, 1449—“Excerpta Historica.”]

Gloucester, Duke of (King Richard III.).

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Badges—(1) “ye whyt boore ;” (2) “the redd bull ;” (3) “the embrydylled horse” [MS. Ashm. 840, f. 221]. *Colours*—blue and murrey [Doyle].

Gonthorpe, Mr. John. *Baage*—a saltire, on the saltire a lion’s head erased silver [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Gordon (*Clan*). *Badge*—ivy [Seton].

Graham (*Clan*). *Badge*—laurel [Seton].

Grant (*Clan*). *Badge*—cranberry heath [Cusans].

Gray. *Vide* Kent.

Gray, Sir Thomas. *Badge*—a scaling-ladder silver [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Grey. *Vide* Dorset, Kent, Lisle, Suffolk.

Grey. *Badge*—a lion crowned and guardant [Woodward].

Grey, Lord, of Codnor. *Badge*—a tress passant through a crown of gold, and within the compass of the tress a grey (or badger) silver [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Grey de Ruthyn, Lord. *Badge*—a ragged staff black [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Gulford (“Mayster”). *Colours*—four stripes wavy azure and argent. *Badge*—a ragged

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staff inflamed at top and sides all proper.
Motto—Loialmant je sers [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Gulford, Sir Henry, Kt. *Colours*—argent and sable. *Badge*—a ragged staff inflamed charged with a mullet sable. *Motto*—Loyal-mant je sers [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Gunn (*Clan*). *Badge*—rose-wort [Cussans].

Gyfford (“Mayster John Gyfford de Chelyngton in Staffs.”). *Colours*—blue. *Badge*—a stirrup gold. *Motto*—Preignes alaine [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Harington. *Vide* Haryngton.

Harington. *Badge*—a fret or “Harington knot” [Planché].

Harleston. *Colours*—argent. *Badge*—a cypher like a quatrefoil voided. *Motto*—Regard et sovien [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Harvy, George, of Therley, Beds. *Colours*—gold and red, four stripes. *Badge*—an ounce passant sable, spotted, collared, chained and holding in the forepaw a trefoil slipped or. *Motto*—Ne oblira james [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

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Haryngton, Sir James. *Badge*—a lion's head
[MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Hastings. *Vide* Huntingdon.

Hastings. *Badge*—a maunch [Woodward].
(This badge, the charge upon the shield of Hastings, is still made use of in a curious method. The liveries of the present Earl of Loudoun, who is the heir of the Hastings family, are white, but on full-dress occasions his servants wear over their white liveries a black maunch upon one arm, this being fastened at the shoulder.)

Hastings, Sir Ralph. *Badge*—a chafron silver, with three ostrich feathers or [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Hastings, Lord (William de Hastings, d. 1483).
Badge—"Blake boull hed rasid, horns & bout the neke a croune gold" [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Hastings, and Hungerford, Lord (Edward de Hastings, d. 1506). *Badge*—(Hungerford) a sickle and garb entwined and linked by a knot. *Colours*—"A lit blew & a sad" [MS. Harl. 4632]. (*Vide* Fig. 39.)

Hastings, Lord. *Colours*—purple and blue.
Badges—(1) a bull's head erased sable

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ducally gorged and armed ; (2) a sickle erect argent, handle or, and a garb of the last, the two being connected by a knot ; (3) three sickles interlaced. *Motto*—*Lame tiondray* [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Heneage, Sir Thomas. *Badge*—a heart-shaped knot. *Motto*—"Fast tho' untied" [Woodward, Planché]. (*Vide* Fig. 25.)

Henry II. *Badges*—(1) a gold escarbuncle [Burke (who states it to be an ancient mark of the house of Anjou), Boutell] ; (2) a sprig of broom plant (*Planta genista*) [Burke, Boutell] (Cussans suggests "*Planta Angelicavenista*," i.e. the plant of Anjou) (*vide* Fig. 15) ; (3) a genet between two sprigs of broom [Burke] ; (4) a sword and olive-branch [Cotton, Boutell] ; (5) an eagle [Planché].

Henry III. *Badges*—(1) a sprig of broom [Burke] (*vide* Fig. 15) ; (2) a crescent surmounted by a star [Great Seal]. (*Vide* Fig. 18.)

Henry III. Mandate issued to Edward Fitz Odo "to cause a dragon to be made in fashion of a standard of red silk sparkling all over with gold, the tongue of which should be made to resemble burning fire and appear to be continually moving, the



FIG. 35.

A design from "Prince Arthur's Book," showing the following badges : (a) the "rose-en-soleil" ; (b) the fleur-de-lis ; (c) the sun in splendour ; (d) the white lion of March.



FIG. 36.

A design from "Prince Arthur's Book," showing (a) the Cross of St. George ; (b) the Bohun swan ; (c) the fleur-de-lis.

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eyes of sapphires or other suitable stones and to place it in the Church of St. Peter at Westminster" [17 June, 1244—"Excerpta Historica"].

Henry IV. *Colours* (of Lancaster)—white and blue. *Badges*—(1) a silver swan (Bohun [Burke, Boutell, Cussans (who adds "duccally gorged")]); (2) a white antelope [Burke]; (3) a fox-tail proper [Camden]; (4) the letters S. S. [Burke, Boutell, Cussans]; (5) sun in splendour (2nd Gt. Seal), rose-en-soleil (2nd Gt. Seal) (Fig. 16); (6) an ostrich feather erect [Seal]; (7) a crowned eagle [Harl. MS.]; (8) an eagle displayed [Boutell]; (9) a red rose [Boutell]; (10) a columbine flower [Boutell]; (11) a crowned panther [Harl. MS.]; (12) the stock of a tree [Harl. MS. 4632]; (13) a crescent [Hollingshed; but? if a cresset is not meant]; (14) a gennet passant between two sprigs of broom [Tomb]; (15) an eagle displayed [Tomb]. *Vide* Lancaster, Duke of. (Queen Joan of Navarre used as a *badge* an ermine collared and chained.) *Motto*—"A temperance."

Henry V. *Colours*—white and blue. *Badges*—(1) a swan, wings elevated argent, beaked

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and legged gules, ducally gorged and a chain reflexed over the back or ("by the howse of Herforth," *i.e.* Hereford); (2) the trunk of a tree eradicated or ("by the howse of Herforth"); (3) a red rose barbed and seeded proper ("for the howse of Lancaster"); (4) an heraldic antelope statant argent, ducally gorged and chained or, armed tufted and unguled of the last. *Motto*—"Dieu et mon Droyt" [all the foregoing from Standards—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms]; (5) a fire-beacon [Sir Wm. Segar; also frieze in chantry]; (6) an heraldic antelope lodged [Standard]. (The swan, the antelope lodged, both chained to the fire-beacon and conjoined into one device, are on his tomb in Westminster Abbey); (7) a fox tail [Planché]; (8) ostrich feather argent [Planché].

Henry VI. *Badges*—(1) a spotted panther passant guardant [Harl. MS.]; (2) two ostrich feathers in saltire, one silver, the other gold [Burke, Boutell, Cussans, and Woodward]; (3) a chained antelope [Boutell]; (4) (?) an eagle.

"The Cornysse chawghe (Trevilian) offt w^t his trayne Hath made our egull blynde."

[Political Poem, 1449—"Excerpta Historica."]

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Queen Margaret of Anjou. *Badge*—a daisy with the motto, “Humble et loiall.”

Henry VII. *Colours*—argent and vert [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms]. *Badges*—(1) The red dragon of Cadwalladar [Burke and Woodward.] (N.B.—This badge was not originally, as now, shown passant upon a green mount. The mount, no doubt, originated from the fact that the red dragon was used upon a standard of the livery colours (Tudor), white and green. Woodward refers to another standard, in which the red dragon is inflamed and the field semé of flames. The dragon, according to early Welsh tradition, was of “ruddy gold,” and is to be found both red and gold.)

(2) A gold portcullis [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms], with the motto “Altera securitas.” (Woodward suggests the translation of the motto, “Two-door,” or a second door, as a pun on the name Tudor.) (*Vide* Fig. 19.)

(3) The Tudor rose. (This was variously represented. Burke and Woodward both mention the forms (*a*) quarterly argent and gules, and (*b*) a white rose superimposed upon a red rose; whilst Woodward also

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mentions (*c*) per pale argent and gules. On one of this king's standards (MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms) both red roses barbed and seeded proper, and white roses barbed and seeded proper, are found, as also "a red rose surmounted of a white rose with two buds slipped vert," and "a red rose surmounted of a white rose encircled by rays of the sun gold.")

(4) The Royal Crown, in or above a bush of hawthorn, combined with the Royal Cypher. (Woodward, who recites the story that after the battle of Bosworth the golden circlet of King Richard's helm was found in a hawthorn bush, and with this Lord Stanley crowned King Henry on the battlefield.)

(5) Flames of fire [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

(6) A white greyhound, collared gules [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

(7) A fleur-de-lis or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

(8) A dun cow [a yellow standard charged with a dun cow is mentioned in Hall's "Chronicle"].

(9) A falcon standing on a fetterlock [Cussans].



FIG. 37.

A design from "Prince Arthur's Book," showing (a) the Cross of St. George; (b) the crowned Tudor rose; (c) the dragon; (d) the "sun-burst"; (e) the crowned portcullis; (f) the fleur-de-lis; (g) the greyhound.

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(10) The "sun-burst" (*vide* Fig. 19).

Henry VIII. *Colours*—argent and vert. *Badges*—(1) a red rose [Burke]; (2) the Tudor roses [Standard] (a rose gules, surmounted of another argent, on a stalk with two buds proper. Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms); (3) a fleur-de-lis or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms]; (4) a portcullis or [Burke, Woodward]; (5) a red dragon [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms]; (6) a silver cock with red comb and wattles [Burke]; (7) a rose and pomegranate dimidiated [Tournament Roll] (*vide* Fig. 17); (8) flames of fire [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms]. *Motto*—Dieu et mon droyt.

Katharine of Arragon. *Badges*—(1) a pomegranate; (2) a sheaf of arrows silver; (3) the two foregoing dimidiated into one device.

Anne Boleyne. *Badge*—a silver falcon [Burke], a falcon with crown and sceptre [Woodward and Boutell]; a falcon argent, on the stump of a tree erased or, holding a sceptre of the last and before him, issuing from the stump, a bunch of flowers argent and gules, stalked vert [Cussans].

Jane Seymour. *Badge*—a phoenix [Burke],

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a phoenix rising from a castle between two Tudor roses [Boutell].

Anne of Cleves. *Badge*—a black lion charged on the shoulder with a gold escarbuncle [Burke].

Katharine Parr. *Badge*—a maiden's head issuing from a Tudor rose [Burke]; the head crowned [Cussans].

Herbert. *Vide* Pembroke and Chamberlain (Lord).

Hereford, Earl of (Humphrey de Bohun, d. 1322). *Badge*—a swan [Doyle].

Hereford, Viscount (Walter Devereux, d. 1558). *Badges*—(1) a "French wife's" hood argent; (2) a horseshoe or [Doyle].

Heron, John, "Chevalyer, Tresorier de la Chambre du Roy." *Colours*—red. *Badges* (1) a falcon argent, charged with three bars sable, on the first one, on the second two, and on the third three bezants, preying on a partridge or; (2) a heron's head erased argent, beaked and ducally gorged or. *Motto*—*Verite le demonstre* [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Holand. *Vide* Exeter.

Hopton, "Mayster." *Colours*—gules. *Badge*

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—a griffin passant argent, wings erect or, beaked and tufted of the last, grasping in the dexter claw a pellet. *Motto*—"Loyalte sansein" [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Howard. *Vide* Arundel, Nottingham, Norfolk, and Stafford.

Howard. *Badge*—white lion [Woodward].

Howgan, "Mayster." *Colours*—or and sable. *Badges*—(1) a cockatrice gules; (2) a martlet [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Howth, Lord (The Lord Hawth of Irland). *Colours*—four stripes argent and gules. *Badge*—a wolf statant of a "dark tawny," with fins along the back belly and upon the hind legs of a "water colour" [Standard MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Hungerford. *Vide* Hastings.

Hungerford, Lord. *Badge*—a sickle [tomb in Salisbury Cathedral].

Hungerford, Sir John. *Colours*—red and green. *Badges*—(1) a sickle erect argent, handle gules, banded or, charged on the blade with a mullet; (2) three sickles as foregoing, interlaced round a mullet [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Hunsdon. *Badge*—swan [Woodward].

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Huntingdon, Earl of (George Hastings, d. 1545). *Colours*—purple and blue. *Badges*—(1) three sickles entwined argent, the handles outward gules; (2) a sickle as above; (3) a sickle as above and a garb argent, conjoined by a cord in fret or. [MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms]. *Motto*—La me tiendra. (*Vide* Fig. 39.)

Huntingdon, Earl of (Francis Hastings, d. 1560). *Livery*—blue [H. Machin, "Diary," p. 13].

Huntingdon, Earl of (George Hastings, d. 1604). *Livery*—1601, "A blew coat with a Cognizance, being a Bull's head set upon the sleeve of the same" [Heywood Townshend, "Hist. Collections," p. 286].

Huntingdon, Earl of (Henry Hastings, d. 1595). *Colours*—russet and blue [Doyle].

Hussey, Lord. *Colours*—gold and green. *Badge*—a hind lodged and regardant argent, collared and chained or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Ichyngham, "Mayster." *Colours*—gold. *Badge*—a hawk's lure per fesse azure and argent, the azure fretty argent, the string of the last [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

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India. *Badges*—the Star of India (as the Star of that Order of Knighthood); the lotus flower [there is no official authority for either as a badge].

Ingelfield (Sir Thomas Ingelfield). *Badge*—an eagle displayed with two heads per pale gules and azure [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Ireland. *Badges*—(1) the shamrock (trefoil slipped) vert, crowned [Royal Warrant] (Fig. 4); (2) the harp crowned [Royal Warrant] (Fig. 5).

James I. *Badges*—(1) the Tudor rose [Burke]; (2) the fleur-de-lis [Burke]; (3) the harp (Ireland) [Burke]; (4) the thistle (Scotland) [Burke]; (5) a Tudor rose dimidiated with a thistle and surmounted by a Royal crown [Burke], with the motto “Beati pacifici” [Cussans].

James II. (of Scotland). *Badge*—annulet [Great Seal].

James III. (of Scotland). The first Scottish King to use the badge of the thistle.

James III. (of Scotland). *Badge*—fleur-de-lis [Great Seal].

James IV. (of Scotland). *Badges*—trefoil [Great

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Seal] ; mullet [Privy Seal] ; crescent [Privy Seal].

John (King). *Badges*—(1) a crescent surmounted by a star [Silver penny] (*vide* Fig. 18) ; (2) the broom plant [Cussans]. (*Vide* Fig. 15.)

Kent, Countess of (Joan the Fair Maid of Kent). *Badge*—a white hind lodged [“the Whyte Hynd by the fayre mayden of Kent” [Harl. MS. 304, fol. 12].

Kent, Earl of (William Neville, Lord Fauconberg, d. 1463). *Colours*—white and blue. *Badge*—“an hangulhooke” “ye fyshoke” [Doyle].

“The Fissher hath lost his Hangulhook.”

[Political Poem, 1449—“Excerpta Historica.”]

Kent, Earl of (The Lord Gray). *Colours*—gules. *Badge*—a wyvern with wings endorsed or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Kent, Earl of (George Grey). *Badge*—1475, “blak ragyd staffe” [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16] ; “a ragged staff in bend sinister sable.” *Motto*—“De bon vouloir.” *Colour*—scarlet [Doyle].

Kent, Earl of. *Badge*—a bear argent [Cussans].

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Kirkham ("Syr John Kerkh'm of Blakedon, Devon"). *Colours*—gules. *Badge*—a lion's head erased argent. *Motto*—Ever to be trew [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Knowles. *Badge*—an elephant [Cussans].

Kyngeston, Sir William. *Colours*—azure and or. *Badge*—a goat argent rearing against and browsing on a tree eradicated vert [Standard MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Lacy. *Badge*—the Lacy knot [Planché]. (*Vide* Fig. 26.)

Lamont (*Clan*). *Badge*—crab-apple tree [Cussans].

Lancaster, Earl of (Edmund Crouchback). *Badge*—the red rose [Tomb, according to Camden].

Lancaster, Duke of (Henry, d. 1361). *Badges*—(1) the rose [Seal]; (2) a red rose crowned [Harl. MS. 4632]; (3) a fox-tail proper [Harl. MS. 4632]; (4) the ostrich feather the pen ermine [Harl. MS. 4632]. *Colours*—white and blue.

Lancaster, Duke of (John of Ghent). *Colours*—white and blue [Doyle]. *Badges*—(1) an ostrich feather ermine [Doyle]; (2) an ostrich feather argent [Doyle]; (3) a

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padlock [Planché]; (4) an eagle standing on a fetterlock [Doyle]; (5) a red rose [Camden. The will of the Duke mentions his bed powdered with roses]; (6) a white falcon holding a padlock in its beak [Woodward]. (A roundle sable, charged with three ostrich feathers ermine appeared in a window of Old St. Paul's opposite the tomb of John of Gaunt.)

Lancaster, Duke of (Henry IV.). *Badges*—(1) an ostrich feather erect wound about four times by a scroll inscribed “So-ve-rey-gne,” beginning at the lower end; (2) the letter S; (3) a swan argent, ducally collared and chained or (for Bohun); (4) an antelope or; (5) a rose gules; (6) a blazing cresset or fire-pot [Doyle]. *Vide* Henry IV.

Lancaster, Duke of (Henry V.) *Badges*—1401 (1) a swan [R. Parl., p. 478]; (2) an ostrich feather erect argent with a small scroll across the lower part of the quill inscribed “Ich dien” [Doyle]. (These two were sometimes conjoined, the feather being held in the beak, and two in this form are sometimes quoted as his supporters.)

Lancaster Herald. *Badge*—a rose gules, crowned. (In use.)

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Langford, Sir Nicholas. *Badge*—two wings silver [MS. Coll. Arms. 2nd M. 16].

Latimer, Lord. *Badge*—a human heart. *Motto*—À Dieu et à ma fiancée [Woodward].

Laware, Alphyn, The Lord. *Colours*—gules and azure. *Badges*—(1) a male griffin; (2) a crampet or (Lord de la Warr) [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

La Zouche. *Badge*—falcon [Woodward].

Leicester, Earl of (Robert Fitzpernell). *Badge*—a cinquefoil ermine (probably a pimperl flower alusive to his mother's name) [Seal].

Leicester, Earl of (Simon de Montfort). *Banner*—per pale indented argent and gules (sometimes stated to pertain to the Honour of Hinckley) [Roll, *temp.* Henry III.].

Leicester, Earl of (Robert Dudley). *Badge*—a ragged staff argent. *Colours*—or and blue [MS. Harl. 2076].

Lincoln, Earl of (Edward Clinton, d. 1585). *Badge*—an anchor erect argent, the stock flukes and two ropes extended in curves outwards and down each side or [MS. Harl. 2076] (? if this is not merely his official badge as Lord High Admiral. Compare with present Admiralty flag). *Livery*—

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1552, "Cottes blake & brodered with whyt" [Hen. Machyn, "Diary," p. 20].

Lisle. *Colours*—blue. *Badges*—(1) a hart lodged argent, attired ducally gorged and chained or, within a circular wreath white and gold set round with lilies, some full blown, others in bud ; (2) a lily slipped. *Motto*—En bon heure puisse [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Lisle, Viscount (Edward Grey, d. 1492). *Badge*—1475, "Lyon sylv. showyng hole-face, crouned gold, enarmed azur" [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Lisle, Viscount (Sir Charles Brandon). *Colours*—four stripes gules and argent. *Badges*—(1) on a rock azure, an eagle or, wings elevated azure, outer feathers or, beaked and legged purple, holding in the dexter claw a bird or ; (2) a lion's head erased or, gutté de larmes [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Lisle, Viscount (Arthur Plantagenet, d. 1542). *Colours*—blue and purple (four stripes). [MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Loveday. *Colours*—or and argent. *Badge*—a wolf courant [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

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- Lovel, Viscount (Francis Lovel, d. 1487).
Badge—a square-cornered padlock [MS. Ashmole, 1121].
- Lucy ("Mayster Lusey"). *Colours*—azure.
Badge—a lacy erect argent. *Motto*—By trwt be delegence [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- MacAllister (*Clan*). *Badge*—five-leaved heath [Cussans].
- Macdonald (*Clan*). *Badge*—bell-heath [Seton].
- Macfarlane (*Clan*). *Badge*—cloudberry bush.
- MacDonnell (*Clan*). *Badge*—mountain heath [Cussans].
- MacDougal (*Clan*). *Badge*—cypress [Cussans].
- MacGregor (*Clan*). *Badge*—pine [Seton].
- MacIntosh (*Clan*). *Badge*—box [Cussans].
- MacKay (*Clan*). *Badge*—bull-rush [Cussans].
- MacKenzie (*Clan*). *Badge*—deer grass [Cussans].
- MacKinnon (*Clan*). *Badge*—St. John's wort [Cussans].
- MacLachlan (*Clan*). *Badge*—mountain ash [Cussans].
- MacLean (*Clan*). *Badge*—blackberry [Cussans].

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MacLeod (*Clan*). *Badge*—red whortleberries
[Cussans].

MacNab (*Clan*). *Badge*—rose buckberries
[Cussans].

MacNeil (*Clan*). *Badge*—sea ware [Cussans].

MacPherson (*Clan*). *Badge*—variegated box
[Cussans].

MacQuarrie (*Clan*). *Badge*—black thorn
[Cussans].

MacRae (*Clan*). *Badge*—fir club moss [Cussans].

Mainwaring. *Badge*—an ass's head sable
[Cussans].

Mainwaring, John “de Pevyr in com Chester Armiger.” *Colours*—gules and or. *Badge*—a scythe argent. *Motto*—A la confusion des Ennemis [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Manners. *Vide* Roos and Rutland.

March, Earl of (Roger Mortimer, d. 1360).
Badge—a rose argent. [MS. Ashm. 1121, p. 135].

March, Earl of (Roger Mortimer, d. 1398).
Colours—red and white [Doyle].

Markham (“Mayster Marcam”). *Colours*—

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azure. *Badge*—a lion of St. Mark, tail twisted round the leg and reflected over the back or, supporting in his fore paws a lyre (? horse hames) unstrung of the last [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Marmion. *Badge*—an ape passant argent, ringed and chained gold [Harl. MS., No. 1453, fol. 158*b*.]

Mary I., Queen. *Badges*—(1) “The Tudor rose and the Pomegranate knit together” [Burke] (*vide* Fig. 17); (2) winged Time drawing Truth from a Pit, with the motto, “Veritas temporis filia” [First Great Seal]; (3) a sheaf of arrows dimidiated with the Tudor rose on a ground of green and blue [Burke]; (4) a crowned rose [Burke]; (5) a red rose within a white one, impaled by dimidiation with a sheaf of arrows or, tied with a golden knot upon a semi-circular field argent and vert, the whole surrounded with rays and ensigned with an open crown or [Woodward]; (6) an altar, thereon a sword erect with the motto, “Aræ et regni custodia” [“Antiquarian Discourses,” by Sir Richard Cotton, vol. i. p. 112.]

Mary, Queen (of Scotland). *Badge*—crowned thistle.

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Massyngberd, Sir Thomas, of Gunby, Co. Lincs.

Colours—four stripes, red and gold. *Badge*
—two arrows in saltire argent [Standard—
MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Mauleverer. *Badge*—a greyhound [Woodward].

Menzies (*Clan*). *Badge*—ash [Cussans].

Montacute. *Badge*—talbot [Woodward].

Montacute, Lord. *Badge*—a buck [Woodward];
a roebuck [Cussans].

Montagu, Baron (Henry Pole, d. 1539). *Colours*
—blue and red, four stripes [Doyle].

Montford, Sir Simon. *Badge*—fleur-de-lys
gold [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Montgomery, Sir Thomas. *Badge*—a fleur-de-
lis [Seton].

Mordaunt, "Mayster" John. *Badge*—an eagle's
head erased argent, ducally gorged gules,
charged with three estoiles sable, holding in
the beak a cinquefoil argent slipped vert.
Motto—Lucem tuam da Nobis [Standard—
MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Morley, Lord. *Badge*—bear's head muzzled
[Woodward].

Mortimer. *Vide* March.

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- Mortimer. *Badge*—a wolf argent.
- Mowbray. *Vide* Norfolk.
- Mowbray. *Badge*—mulberry (leaf and fruit)
[Woodward].
- Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, Lord. *Vide*
Stourton.
- Munford. *Badge*—a fleur-de-lis gules [Cus-
sans.]
- Murray (*Clan*). *Badge*—Juniper [Seton].
- Mylton ("Mayster"). *Colour*—gules. *Badges*—
(1) a snake coiled proper; (2) a trefoil
slipped argent, the leaves inscribed with the
letters A. B. C. [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll.
Arms].
- Nevill. *Vide* Abergavenny, Kent, Warwick.
- Nevill. *Badge*—a galley sable [Woodward].
- Neville. *Badge*—dun bull [Woodward, Cus-
sans].
- Neville. *Badge*—annulet [Woodward].
- Neville. *Badge*—a fret or [Cussans].
- Neville. *Badges*—(1) ship [Woodward]; (2)
ship's buoy [Woodward]; (3) staples
[Woodward].
- Newport, Sir Thomas, Bailiff of Egle. *Colours*
—red. *Badges*—(1) a stag trippant or,

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duccally gorged of the last ; (2) a vine branch argent. *Motto* — Esperance me grandement conforte [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Norfolk, Duke of (Mowbray). *Badge*—mulberry tree [Seton].

Norfolk, Duke of (Thomas Mowbray, Duke and Earl of Norfolk, d. 1400). *Badge*—(1387) “Pennis coronata” [J. Gower, “Chronica tripartita :” Political Poems, I. p. 419].

Norfolk, Duke of (John Mowbray, d. 1461). *Badges*—(1) “the white lyoun—”

“The white lyon is leyde to slepe.”

[Political Poems, II. p. 222.]

(2) an ostrich feather erect, a chain laid along the quill [Seal, 1442.]

Norfolk, Duke of (John Mowbray, d. 1476). *Badge*—(1475) a “whytt lyon” [MS. Coll. of Arms, 2nd M. 16]. *Livery*—“Blewe and tawny, and blew on the leffte syde and bothe darke colors” [“Paston Letters,” II. p. 355].

Norfolk, Duke of (John Howard). *Badge*—1475, “Whytt lyon, on his sheulde, cresant azur” [MS. Coll. of Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Norfolk, Duke of (Thomas Howard, d. 1524).

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Badge—1475, "Salet silv." [MS. Coll. of Arms, 2nd M. 16]. *Colours*—argent and gules [Doyle]. (*Vide* Fig. 21.)

Norreys, John, Esquire of the Body to Henry VI. *Badge*—a conduit.

"The Coundite rennyth not as I wene."

[Political Poems, 1449—"Excerpta Historica."]

Northampton, Earl of (William de Bohun, d. 1360). *Colours*—Black and red [Lansd. MS. 856].

Northampton, Marquess of (William Parre, d. 1571). *Liveries*—1571, yellow and black [H. Machyn, p. 13].

Northumberland, Earl of (Henry Percy, d. 1407). *Badge*—"Cressans, as braas" ["Acts of the Privy Council," I. p. 210].

Northumberland, Earl of (Henry Percy, d. 1489). *Badges*—(1) a crescent argent; (2) a shacklebolt or, within a crescent argent [Doyle].

Northumberland, Earl of (Henry Algernon Percy, d. 1527). *Colours*—russet, yellow, and tawny. *Badges*—(1) the blue lion passant (Percy); (2) a silver key crowned (Poynings); (3) a blue bugle horn sans strings, garnished gold (Bryan); (4) a

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falchion hilted or and sheathed sable (Fitzpayne); (5) the silver crescent (Percy); (6) the gold "locket" (or manacles) (Percy); (7) a unicorn passant argent, ducally gorged and lined or [Poynnyngs]; (8) a boar statant argent, ducally gorged and lined or; (9) a leopard statant argent, semé of torteaux and hurts, crowned or (Percy). *Motto*—*Esperance en Dieu* [Standards]. (*Vide* Fig. 30.)

Northumberland, Duke of (Dudley, K.G.).
Colours—gules. *Badges*—(1) a lion passant guardant argent, ducally crowned or; (2) a staff raguly erect or. *Motto*—*Ung Dieu, ung Roy, servir Je doy* [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Northumberland, Duke of (John Dudley, d. 1553). *Standard*—1552, "Red damaske, a whyt lyon silver, and with ragyd stayffes" [H. Machyn, "Diary," p. 19]. *Liveries*—"Cotes alle blake wellevet in-broderie the alff, & th'odur blake in-broderie whyt & red" [Ibid]. *Badges*—(1) a bear argent, muzzled gules, collar and chain or, supporting a ragged staff of the first; (2) a ragged staff erect argent; (3) a cinquefoil pierced ermine [Doyle].

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Norton, Sir John, Kt. *Colours*—red. *Badge*—a greyhound's head erased in front of two wings erect all or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Norwich, Earl of (Edward Denny, d. 1630). *Liveries*—1603, "Blew livery coates and white dublets, hattes and feathers" [E. Howes, "Annales," p. 822].

Norys, Sir Walter. *Badge*—black raven's head erased [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Nottingham, Earl of (William Berkeley, cr. 1483). *Badge*—a unicorn statant gules, armed unguled maned and tufted or [Doyle].

Nottingham, Earl of (Charles Howard, d. 1624). *Liveries*—1605. *Trumpeters*—orange colour damask, with clokes of cloth of the same colour. *Footmen*—orange-tawny velvet. *Pages*—velvet of the same colour, with their clokes suitable. *Yeomen*—clokes of orange-tawny cloth, garded with silver and blue silk lace [Robert Treswell, Somerset Herald, "Somers Tracts," II., p. 72].

Ogilvie (*Clan*). *Badge*—Hawthorn [Cussans].

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Ogle. *Badge*—a red bull's head [Woodward] ;
a bull's head erased argent [Cussans].

Oliphaunt (*Clan*). *Badge*—maple [Cussans].

Ormonde. *Badge*—the Ormonde knot [Plan-
ché, Woodward, Cussans]. (*Vide* Fig. 23.)

Ormonde, Earl of. *Badge*—"a pair of key-
thongs" (*sic*, but drawn as an animal)
[MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Oxford, Earl of (Hugh de Vere, d. 1263).
Badge—a boar's head [Sig. Secretum].

Oxford, Earl of (John de Vere, d. 1513).
Badge—a mullet argent, charged with
another azure [Doyle].

Oxford, Earl of (John de Vere, d. 1540).
Badge—a mullet [Doyle].

Oxford, Earl of (John de Vere, d. 1562).
Badges—(1) a mullet argent ; (2) a stag
statant argent, attired unguled and tufted
or ; (3) a long-necked round-bottle bar-
wise argent, suspended by a cord azure ;
(4) "a chayer of Estate, with cooshins all
gold in it" [MS. Vincent, 172, Coll.
Arms].

Oxford, Earl of (Sir John Vere). *Badges*—(1)
a boar statant azure, armed unguled and
bristled or, charged with a crescent argent ;



FIG. 38.
The King's cypher.

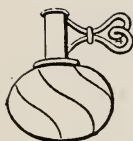


FIG. 40.
The bottle of
de Vere, Earls
of Oxford.

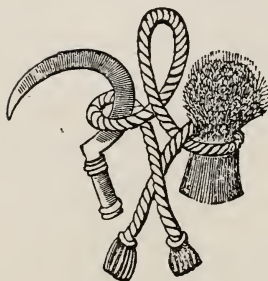


FIG. 39.
The badge of the Lords
Hastings.



FIG. 41.
The "Garde-bras"
of Ratcliff.



FIG. 43.
Queen Victoria's
cypher.



FIG. 42.
The "drag" of the Lords
Stourton.



FIG. 44.
Queen Victoria's
cypher.

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(2) a mullet argent, charged with a crescent azure [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Oxford, Earls of (De Vere). *Badges*—(1) a boar azure [Stowe's "Survey of London"]; (2) "The Earls of Oxford also used a bottle argent, suspended by a cord azure, in right of their hereditary office of Lord High Chamberlain; or possibly this badge was only a Rebus, and was intended to represent *verre* a glass bottle. Over the west window of the church at Castle Hedingham, Essex, this badge appears as in the margin" (Fig. 40) [Cussans].

Parre. *Vide* Northampton.

(?) Parre ("Sir Thomas ap Per, Kt"). *Colours*—or and sable. *Badge*—a woman's head affrontée coupé at the shoulders argent, crined or, vested gules, fimbriated or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Paston, Sir Wm., of Paston, Norfolk. *Colours*—red. *Badge*—a circular chain or. *Motto*—Si je pense [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Paulet. *Vide* Winchester.

Peché, Sir John, Kt. *Colours*—blue. *Badge*—a peach slipped argent charged with the

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letter "E" [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Pelham. *Badge*—a buckle argent (or sometimes gold). (This badge is now used by the Duke of Newcastle who is heir general, by the Earl of Chichester who is heir male, and by the Earl of Yarborough who is heir general of a cadet line.)

It commemorates the part performed by Sir John Pelham in the capture of the King of France at the Battle of Poitiers, and is no doubt taken from the augmentation to his arms which was granted to him. These arms of Pelham are borne of right by all the above mentioned.

Pembroke. *Badge*—spear-head [Woodward].

Pembroke, The Earl of. *Badge*—"a draught horse gold" (distinguished by having collar and braces) [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Pembroke, Earl of (William Herbert, d. 1570). *Badge*—"the dragon grene" [MS. Ashmole, 840]. *Livery*—1554, "Bluw cotes gardyd with velvet and badge a gren dragon" [H. Machyn, "Diary," p. 74].

Per. *Vide* Parre.

Percy. *Vide* Northumberland, Worcester.

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Perth, Earl of. *Badge*—caltrap [Nisbet].

Peverell. *Badge*—pepper-sheaf [Woodward].

Peverel. *Badge*—a garb [Boutell].

Phyllypp ap Blederyke, Wales (Thomas F.).
Colours—gold. *Badges* (1) a lion statant sable, collared and chained or ; (2) a magpie proper [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Pierpoint, Sir William. *Colours*—four stripes purple and white. *Badge*—a lion passant sable grasping in the dexter paw a cinquefoil or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Pitt. *Vide* Chatham.

Plantagenet. *Vide* Lisle, Richmond and Somerset.

Plantagenet, Sir Arthur, Kt. *Colours*—four stripes blue and purple. *Badges*—(1) a lyon passant guardant cowarded argent, on the breast a bendlet sinister gules ; (2) a falcon within an open fetterlock all gold, surmounted by a bendlet sinister. *Motto*—Dieu la volu [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Pole. *Vide* De la Pole and Montagu.

Ponyngs, Sir Edward. *Colours*—gules. *Badges*—(1) a unicorn courant argent, armed and

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unguled or ; (2) a key wards downwards argent, ensigned with a ducal coronet or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Poole, William, "in Wherhall, Chestershire, of Poole." *Colours*—argent. *Badges*—(1) a stag's head caboshed gules, armed barry or and azure ; (2) a griffin's head erased azure, ducally gorged, beaked and eared or. *Motto*—A vostre peril [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Portcullis Pursuivant.—*Badge*—a portcullis (In Use).

Poynings. *Vide* Northumberland and Ponynys. Ratcliffe. *Vide* Fitzwalter and Sussex.

Ratcliffe ("Mayster Ratleefe."). *Colours*—light azure. *Badges*—(1) a man tiger purple with feet as well as head human, on the latter a chapeau or, turned up ermine, and suspended round the neck by a chain of gold, a sun of the last and beneath a padlock or ; (2) a bull's head erased sable armed, ducally gorged and chained or ; (3) an estoile or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Ratcliff (Fitzwalter), Sir John. *Badge*—a garde-bras silver [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Raynsforth, Sir John. *Colours*—four stripes

Re Roy Richard le 2^e



FIG. 45.

A design from "Prince Arthur's Book," showing a combination of two of the badges of King Richard II.

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gold and red. *Badges*—(1) a greyhound courant of a russet colour, plain collared or ; (2) a buck's head caboshed azure. *Motto*—*Passes avant* [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Revers. *Vide* Devon.

Rich. *Badge*—a greyhound courant [Cussans, Woodward].

Richard I. *Badges*—(1) a sprig of broom, the pods open [First Great Seal] (*vide* Fig. 15) ; (2) a crescent surmounted by a star [Great Seal] (*vide* Fig. 18) ; (3) a mailed arm grasping a broken lance. *Motto*—"Christo duce" [Cotton, Boutell] ; (4) a sun over two anchors [Guillim].

Richard II. *Badges*—(1) a white hart lodged, gorged with a gold coronet and chained under a tree [Westminster Hall ; effigy, Westminster Abbey] ; (2) a sprig of broom, the cods open and empty [effigy, Westminster Abbey] (*vide* Fig. 15) ; (3) the sun in splendour [Standard MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms] ; (4) the eradicated stump of a tree coupéd or [Burke, Boutell] ; (5) a white falcon [Hollingshed] ; (6) the sun-burst [effigy, Westminster Abbey] (*vide* Fig. 19) ; (7) a white hart lodged, ducally

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gorged and chained and armed and unguled or [MS. Chronicle, "Wardrode Accounts," 1399. Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms]. His wife, Queen Anne. *Badges*—(1) an ostrich ducally gorged and chained holding a passion nail in its beak; (2) a knot [both on her effigy, Westminster Abbey].

Richard III. *Badges*—(1) a silver boar, tusked and bristled gold [Harl. MS. 4632]; (2) sun in splendour [Harl. MS. 4632]; (3) rose [Great Seal]; (4) falcon with maid's head [sculpture].

Richmond, Earl of (Edmund Tudor). *Colours*—white and green [Doyle].

Richmond, Margaret, Countess of (Mother of Henry VII.). *Badge*—ostrich feather argent [Planché].

Richmond, Earl of (Henry VII.). *Banners*—(1) "The ymage of Saint George"; (2) "A red firie dragon beaten upon whyte and grene sarcenet"; (3) "Of yelowre tarterne, in the whyche was paynted a dunne cowe" [Grafton, "Chron.," II. p. 158].

Richmond and Somerset, Duke of (Henry Fitzroy, natural son of Henry VIII., d.

A List of Badges

1536). *Colours*—three stripes argent, azure and or. *Badges*—(1) a lion passant guardant, ducally gorged and chained ; (2) a rose per fesse gules and argent, stalked and leaved vert and issuant from the midst thereof a demi-lion rampant argent, ducally gorged and chained or. *Motto*—*Devoir me oblige* [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Richmond Herald. *Badge*—a red rose dimidiated with a white rose-en-soleil, crowned. [In use.]

Rivers, Earl (Richard de Wydeville, d. 1469). *Badge*—“Ye pychard & y^e pye” (*i.e.* a pitcher and a magpie) [Wroxton MS.].

Rivers, Earl (Anthony Wydeville, d. 1483). *Badge*—1475, “Scaleipp silv” [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16] ; “The scalop schelles” [Wroxton MS.].

Robertson (*Clan*). *Badge*—bracken [Seton].

Rodeneye. *Badge*—a boar’s head coupé sable armed or, charged with a label of three points azure [Standard MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Roos. *Badge*—silver water-bouget [Woodward].

Roos, Lord (George Manners). *Colours*—azure and or. *Badge*—a bull’s head erased gules,

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armed ducally gorged and chained or. *Motto*
—Pour y parvenir [Standard—MS. I. 2,
Coll. Arms].

Rose (*Clan*). *Badge*—briar rose [Cussans].

Ross (*Clan*). *Badge*—bear-berries [Cussans].

Rouge Dragon Pursuivant. *Badge*—a red dragon.

Russell. *Vide* Bedford.

Russell. *Badge*—a goat courant the horns
wreathed or and azure [Standard—MS. I. 2,
Coll. Arms.]

Rutland, Earl of. *Badge*—a peacock [Cus-
sans].

Rutland, Earl of (Henry Manners, d. 1563).
Colours—yellow and blue [H. Machyn,
“Diary,” p. 13]. *Livery*—1552, “Cottes
bluw in-broderie [Ibid., p. 19].

Sacheverell (Richard, of Sadyngton, Co. Leics.).
Colours—red and gold. *Badge*—a hawk’s
lure stringed or, per fesse purple and
azure, the purple fretty or, the azure
charged with a water-bouget, and thereon a
hawk argent, bells on his feet and one on
his tail or. *Motto*—Trowthe byndith me
[Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

St. John. *Vide* Tregoze. *Badge*—horse-collar
[Woodward].

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- St. John. *Badge*—falcon [Woodward].
- St. Leger ("Sant Legyre"). *Colours*—blue.
Badges—(1) a griffin passant wings elevated or, head neck and wings fretty azure, forelegs and beak gules ; (2) a pair of barnacles or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- Sandes, or Sandys. *Badge*—elephant [Cussans, Woodward].
- Savage, Sir John. *Badge*—unicorn's head erased silver [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].
- Scales. *Badge*—escallop [Woodward].
- Scotland. *Badge*—the thistle crowned [Royal Warrant] (Fig. 3).
- Scrope (The Lord Skroup). *Colours*—argent.
Badge—a Cornish chough [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- Seymour. *Vide* Somerset.
- Seymour (Sir John Semer, Kt.). *Colours*—gules. *Badge*—a leopard's head or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- Sheffield, Sir Thomas, Treasurer of St. John's.
Colours—blue. *Badge*—a garb or. *Motto*—Save the le otheos [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].
- Shrewsbury, Earl of (John Talbot, d. 1453).

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Badge—a talbot dog argent. *Livery*—scarlet and black [Doyle].

“And he is bownden that our dor shuld kepe
That is Talbott our good dogge.”

[Political Poem, 1449—“Excerpta Historica.”]

Shrewsbury, The Earl of. *Colours*—gules and sable. *Badges*—(1) a talbot passant argent ; (2) a chaffron adorned with three feathers or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Shrewsbury, Earl of (George Talbot, d. 1541). *Colours*—scarlet and black [Doyle]. *Standard*—1513, “Goules & sabull & talbot sylv. passant & shaffrons gold” [MS. Cott. C. v.]. *Badges*—(1) a talbot dog argent ; (2) a chamfron (or horse’s head armour), with three feathers above and buckle straps extended on each side or [MS. I. 2, Coll. of Arms].

Shrewsbury, Earl of (George Talbot, d. 1590). *Badge*—“The Talbot in the Garland” [MS. Harl. 1156].

Sinclair (*Clan*). *Badge*—clover [Cussans].

Skeffington. *Colours*—gules. *Badges*—(1) a mermaid proper, crined or, comb, mirror and fins of the last charged with a label of three points gules ; (2) a crescent gules ; (3) a tun or, transfixe in pale by five

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arrows points downwards argent. *Motto*—
Loialte mantient amor [Standard—MS. I. 2,
Coll. Arms].

Smyrte (Mr. Garter). *Badge*—a broad arrow-
head black armynes [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd
M. 16].

Smythe, William of Elford, Cheshire. *Colours*—
white. *Badge*—a griffin's head sable, erased
gules beaked or collared argent [Standard—
MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Somerset. *Vide* Worcester ; and *see* Chamberlain,
Lord.

Somerset, Duke of (John Beaufort, d. 1444).
Colours—bendy red green and white. *Badge*
—an ostrich feather erect argent, the quill
componée silver and azure [Garter Plate].

Somerset, Duke of (Edmund Beaufort, d. 1455).
Badge—1449, "The Portecolys"—

"The Portecolys is leyd a down."

[Political Poems, II. p. 221.]

Badges—"The bonet of stele, and the
cresset w^t a difference and the beane stalk"
[MS. Ashmole, 763, iv.].

Somerset, Duke of (Edward Seymour, d. 1552).
Colours—or and gules [MS. Harl. 2076].
Badge—"The fenix" [MS. Ashmole, 840].

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Stafford. *Vide* Buckingham, Wiltshire.

Stafford, Earl of (William Stafford Howard.).

Grant of supporters, 1720, whereon are "depicted" the "eighteen badges belonging to the said most ancient and illustrious family of Stafford." *Vide* text, p. 41,

(A1) *Colours*—argent. *Badge*—a cross potent the paler limbs crossed. (1) *Colours*

—barry of ten argent and vert. *Badge*—a lion rampant gules, ducally crowned or.

(2) *Colours*—per pale sable and gules. *Badge*—on a wreath argent and vert, a swan with wings displayed and inverted

argent ducally gorged and lined or. (3) *Colours*—per pale sable and gules. *Badge*—

on a wreath argent and vert, a lion statant guardant and crowned or, collared argent.

(4) *Colours*—vert. *Badge*—an escutcheon per pale sable and gules, charged with a

Stafford knot or. (5) *Colours*—per pale sable and gules, on a wreath argent and vert, an

heraldic antelope sejant argent, attired, ducally gorged and lined or. (6) *Colours*—

per pale sable and gules. *Badge*—the hub of a cart-wheel inflamed or. (7) *Colours*—

gules. *Badge*—a griffin segreant or. (8) *Colours*—per pale sable and gules. *Badge*—

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Vide illustration. (9) *Colours*—argent. *Badge*—a lion rampant gules, crowned or. (10) *Colours*—per pale sable and gules. *Badge*—a mantle azure, lined ermine, cords and tassels or. (11) *Colours*—or. *Badge*—a lion rampant gules, crowned or within an orle of eight estoiles gules. (12) *Colours*—per pale sable and gules. *Badge*—an eagle rising azure, the wings displayed and inverted or. (13) *Colours*—gules. *Badge*—a sun in splendour argent. (14) *Colours*—argent. *Badge*—a fret. (15) *Colours*—azure. *Badge*—two fleurs-de-lys in pale between as many fish paleways and addorsed heads upwards all or. (16) *Colours*—or. *Badge*—a mulberry branch. (17) *Colours*—gules. *Badge*—a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or.

Stanley. *Vide* Derby.

Stanley. *Badge*—“bird and bantling” [Woodward].

Stanley, Sir William. *Badge*—a hart’s head silver [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Stapleton. *Badge*—staples [Woodward].

Stapylton, Sir Bryan. *Colours*—gules and or. *Badge*—a talbot passant, the ear slit and

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bleeding. *Motto*—Mieulx je sera [Standard—MS. I. 2. Coll. Arms].

Stephen, King. *Badges*—(1) a sagittarius ; (2) a plume of three ostrich feathers. *Motto*—Vi nulla invertitur ordo [Cussans]. (Whilst that writer refers to Guillim, who quotes no authority, his assertion is almost incredible.)

Stewart (*Clan*). *Badge*—thistle [Cussans].

Stourton, Lord. *Badge*—a gold “drag,” or sledge. [The sledge is to be found on the wall of the church of Little Langford, Wilts, and Sir Richard Colt Hoare wrote that in his time the badge was to be seen painted on glass in the parish church of Stourton, Co. Wilts., with the motto, “Espoir en Dieu.” *Vide* “History of the Noble House of Stourton,” p. 105.] *Livery*—white and black.

(Roger Stourton, of Ruston, Co. Dorset, younger son of Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, in his will, dated January 28, 1550, mentions six of his servants, who are “to have their liveries according to my lord’s livery, which is white and black.” This livery has continued in use to the present day.)

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Strangways ("Myster Gyls Strangweys of Stynynford," Dorsetshire). *Colours*—four stripes argent and purple. *Badge*—a boar's head issuing from a ducal coronet. *Motto*—Espoir me comfort [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Sudeley, 4th Baron (C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy). *Badge*—a fire-beacon and in front thereof and chained thereto, a panther ducally gorged, the tail nowed [Burke's "Peerage," 1906].

Suffolk. *Badge*—fetterlock [Woodward].

Suffolk, Duke of (William de la Pole, d. 1450).

Badge—an ape's clog argent, with chain or [MS. Ashmole, 1121, f. 142]. (*Vide* Fig. 20.)

"The whyte Lion (D. of Norfolk) is leyd to slepe
Throuz the envy of the Ape clogge."

[Political Poem, 1449—"Excerpta Historica."]

Suffolk, Duke of (John de la Pole, d. 1491).

Badge—1475, "Lyon of gold the Kewe forched" [MS. 2nd M. 16, Coll. Arms].

Badge—the Suffolk knot [MS. Ashmole, 1121, f. 105]. (*Vide* Fig. 28.)

Suffolk, Duke of (Charles Brandon, d. 1545).

Colours—white and scarlet (four horizontal stripes on standard).

Suffolk, Duke of (Henry Grey, d. 1554).

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Colours—1552, "whyte and morrey" [H. Machyn, "Diary," p. 19].

Suffolk, Earl of (Thomas Howard, d. 1626).

Liveries—1597, "Blew coates faced with sad sea colour greene taffety, with feathers of the same colours, and many chaines of gold" [Doyle].

Surrey, Earl of (John de Warenne, d. 1347).

Badges (or ? Crests)—(1) an escarbuncle ; (2) a wyvern argent ; (3) a wyvern argent, wings expanded, chequy or and azure [Doyle].

Sussex, Earl of (Robert Ratcliffe, d. 1542).

Badges—(1) "A babyon wyth a hatte apon hys hed ;" (2) "A bulls hed sabull rassed, the hornes sylv. with a crowne & a cheyn at hyt abowt his nek silv. ;" (3) "An elbow gard, & the souns gold" [MS. Cott. C. v.] *Vide* FitzWalter and Ratcliffe.

Sussex, Earl of (Thomas Ratcliffe, d. 1583).

Badge—golden serpent, his tail about a star [MS. Harl. 1156].

Sussex, Earl of (Henry Ratcliffe). *Badges*—

(1) "The star" [MS. Ashm. 763, iv.] ; (2) "The Serpent" (Egremont) [MS. Ashm. 840].

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Sutherland (*Clan*). *Badge* — Cat's-tail grass
[Cussans.]

Swynarton, Thomas of Swynarton, Co. Staff.
Colours—four stripes gold and blue. *Badges*
—(1) on a mount vert, covered with daisies
a boar argent, collar azure, charged with
five bezants holding in his mouth a pomeis,
snout, ears and hoofs gules, tusks and
bristles or; (2) a tuft of daisies argent.
Motto — Avanturey et marche savant.
[Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Swynnerton (Thomas Swynarton de Stafford).
Colours—gules. *Badges*—(1) on a mount
vert covered with daisies, a boar argent,
collar azure, charged with six bezants; (2)
a tuft of daisies argent. *Motto*—Spes mea
in Deo [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Sydney. *Badge*—a hedgehog [Woodward].

Talbot. *Vide* Shrewsbury.

Talbot, Sir Robert of Kymes. *Badge*—a white
bull [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Talbot, Sir Humphrey. *Badge*—a running
hound silver charged on the shoulder with
a mullet [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Throckmorton ("Mayster Frogmorton").
Colours—four stripes red and white. *Badge*

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—a crescent gold [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Tregoze, “a horse’s breast-armour per pale argent and gules, rimmed gold.” (This is a charge as “the badge of Tregoze” upon the sinister supporter of Viscount Bolingbroke. Elsewhere termed “hames,” and described as resembling an antique shield rimmed gold the field per pale argent and gules and charged with a crescent sable, thereon a label of three points or.)

Trevilian, John, Esquire. *Badge*—a Cornish chough.

“The Cornysse chawghe offt w^t his trayne.”

[Political Poem, 1449—“Excerpta Historica.”]

Trusbutt. *Badge*—silver water-bouget [Woodward].

Trussell, Sir William. *Badge*—black ass head and bout the neck a crown gold [MS. Coll. Arms, 2nd M. 16].

Tudor. *Vide* Richmond.

Tyler, Sir William. *Colours*—four stripes white and blue. *Badge*—a crescent and issuant therefrom a cross patée fitché gules. *Motto*—Nowe it is thus [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

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Tyrell, Thomas of Gypping, Suff. *Badge*—an interlacing of a trefoil shape. *Motto*—Tout pour le mieulx [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Vaughan, Sir Hugh of Lytylton. *Colours*—four stripes gold and green. *Badges*—(1) a griffin passant double queued gules, fretty gold, charged between the frets on the neck breast and wings with plates and holding in the dexter foreclaw a sword erect argent, pomel and hilt or ; (2) a fish-head erased and erect or “ingullant” of a spear’s head argent. *Motto*—Couraige avance l’home [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Verdon. *Badge*—a fret [Cussans].

Vere. *Vide* Oxford.

Verney (“M. Rauff, of Pendeley, Herts.”) *Colours*—white. *Badges*—(1) a demi-phoenix in flames proper looking to rays of the sun issuing from clouds ; (2) a mullet or fimbriated gules. *Motto*—Ung tout seul [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Vernon. *Vide* Devon.

Vernon, Sir Henry. *Colours*—argent and or. *Badge*—a fret sable [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arm].

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Victoria, Queen. *Badges*—(1-6) as George III. ; (7) the cypher V.R. within the garter and crowned (*vide* Fig. 43) ; (8) the cypher V.R. crowned (*vide* Fig. 44) ; (9) the conjoined crosses of St. George (England), St. Andrew (Scotland), and St. Patrick (Ireland) disposed upon a shield and crowned (*vide* Fig. 7).

Villers, John, of Brokesby, Leics. *Badge*—a cock gules [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Wake. *Badge*—the Wake knot [Woodward, Cussans]. (*Vide* Fig. 23.)

Wales. *Badges*—(1) on a mount vert, a dragon passant gules [Royal Warrant] (Fig. 8) ; (2) a leek [general acceptance only, there being no official authority].

Wales, Edward “of Woodstock,” Prince of (The Black Prince). *Shield for Peace*—“sable, three ostrich feathers with scrolls argent.” *Motto*—“Ich diene.” (*Vide* text, page 46) Fig. 14. *Badges*—(1) an ostrich feather piercing a scroll [Woodward] ; (2) a swan with a lady’s head [Planché].

Wales, Prince of (Henry of Monmouth, s. of Henry IV.). *Supporter* (? *Badge*)—a swan

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ducally gorged and chained holding in his beak an ostrich feather erect enfiled with a scroll.

Wales, Prince of (Edward of Westminster, s. of Henry VI.). *Livery*—"A bende of crymesyn & blacke, with esteryge is fetherys" [Gregory, "Chronicle," p. 212].

Wales, Prince of (Arthur, s. of Henry VII.)
Badges—(1) a rose ; (2) a fleur-de-lys ; (3) a fetter-lock ; (4) five arrows tied in the middle, starwise ; (5) a portcullis ; (6) a rose in rays ; (7) a pomegranate [Doyle] ; (8) an ostrich feather [Tomb] ; (9) a plume of ostrich feathers [Tomb].

Wales, Prince of (Henry VIII.). *Colours*—white and green or "Blew and tawny" [Doyle].

Wales, Prince of, 1618 (s. of James I.). *Badge*—three ostrich feathers enfiled by a coronet of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis, with motto, "Ich dien," the whole badge displayed upon rays of a sun in splendour or, all on a ground gules within the Garter [window in Staple Inn].

Wales, Prince of, 1906 (George, Duke of Cornwall and York). *Badges*—(1) a plume of three ostrich feathers argent, enfiled by a

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coronet composed of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis or, and upon a scroll the motto "Ich dien" (Fig. 9) (N.B.—This badge appertains to the *heir-apparent to the Crown*, and has no connection with the title of Prince of Wales, it having been exemplified to the Duke of Cornwall and York before his creation as Prince of Wales and immediately upon his father's succession to the throne); (2) on a mount vert, a dragon passant gules (the badge of Wales) differenced by a label of three points argent. Refer to Fig. 8 [Royal Warrants].

Walsingham. *Badges*—(1) a tiger's head [Harl. MS. No. 5910, Part II., fol. 167]; (2) a boar's head coupé sable, holding in the mouth a walnut vert [Harl. MS. No. 4031, fol. 162.]

Warburton ("Mayster Warburton de Warburton in Chesshy"). *Colours*—argent. *Badges*—(1) a Saracen's head affrontée proper coupé at the neck, wreathed about the temples argent and gules and issuing from the wreath a plume of three ostrich feathers or; (2) a cormorant's head erased sable. *Motto*—Je vouldroie avoir [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

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Warrenne. *Vide* Surrey.

Warwick, Earl of (Thomas de Warwick, d. 1242). *Badge*—a swan argent, bill, wings and coronet round the neck gules, membered sable [MS. Vincent, 152, Coll. Arms].

Warwick, Earl of (Thomas de Beauchamp, d. 1401). *Badges*—(1) “Ursus” [J. Gower, *Political Poems*, I. 419]; (2) a ragged staff [border of his helmet in effigy at Warwick].

Warwick, Earl of (Richard de Beauchamp, d. 1439). *Badges*—(1) a bear argent, muzzled gules, leaning on a ragged staff of the first; (2) a ragged staff in bend dexter argent [Doyle].

Warwick, Duke of (Henry de Beauchamp, d. 1446). *Badge*—A bear argent, collared gules, studded of the first, with chain attached and reflexed over the back or [Rous Roll].

Warwick, Earl of Salisbury and (Richard Nevill). *Badges*—(1) “The Bere, and (2) “Ragged staffe” [Polit. Poems, II. p. 222]; (3) “Ung baston noir” [P. de Commynes, “Mém.,” I. p. 253]; (4) also the bear and ragged staff conjoined; (5) a bull’s head argent, spotted sable and armed or. (This on a wreath argent and gules is to be found

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also as a Nevill crest.) *Liveries*—1458,
“Rede jakettys with whyte raggyd staves
upon them” [Fabian, “Chronicle,” p. 633].

“The Ber is bound that was so wild,
For he hath lost his Ragged staff.”

[Political Poem, 1449—“Excerpta Historica.”]

Warwick, Earl of (John Dudley, d. 1554).

Guidon—1552, “A red damask, whyt lyon,
crowned gold, powdered with ragged stayffes
of silver” [H. Machyn, “Diary,” p. 20].

Warwick, Earl of (Ambrose Dudley, d. 1590).

Badge—ragged staff of silver [MS. Harl.
1156].

Welles, Lord (“Lyonel de Welles,” d. 1461).

Badge—“Ye buckett hangyng w^t a payre of
cheanes” [Wroxton MS.].

Welles, Viscount (John de Welles, d. 1499).

Badge or *Badges*—“Buckit hanging by the
chane & ij flower de luys” [Doyle].

Wentworth, Lord. *Badge*—a griffin [Wood-
ward].

Wentworth, Sir Richard, of Netylslede, Suff.

Colours—red. *Badges*—(1) a griffin statant
argent, forelegs or, collared per pale or and
argent; (2) a covered cup with ribbons
attached to the handles argent; (3) an

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annulet per pale or and argent. *Motto*—
Penses a bien [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll.
Arms].

West. *Vide* De la Warr.

Wharton. *Badge*—a white bull's head [Woodward] ; erased [Cussans].

Williams (Sir John, Lord Williams of Thame).
Colours—argent. *Badges*—(1) a greyhound courant gules collared sable ; (2) an eel-basket in fess proper ; (3) a dragon statant gules [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Willoughby. *Badge*—buckle [Woodward].

Willoughby. *Badge*—a mill-sail [Woodward] ;
a mill-sail or wind-mill [Cussans].

Willoughby, Robert, Lord. *Badge*—a mill-sail.

“ Our myllesaylle will not abowte.”

[Political Poem, 1449—“ Excerpta Historica.”]

Willoughby, Lord. *Colours*—argent and gules.
Badge—a Moor's head (without neck) full-faced, the tongue hanging out. *Motto*—
Verite est sens pere [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Willoughby, Sir Henry. *Colours*—azure.
Badges—(1) a griffin passant argent ; (2) a water-bouget argent. *Motto*—Sance chan-
gere [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

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Willoughby de Broke ("Willoughby Lord Broke"). *Colours*—azure and gules. *Badges*—(1) a man's head without the neck proper, ducally crowned and charged with a crescent for difference (? crest); (2) a ship's rudder gold [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Wiltshire, Earl of (John Stafford, d. 1473). *Badge*—the Stafford knot (formed of a strap with a buckle and ornament at the ends) or, lined argent [Doyle].

Wiltshire, Earl of (Henry, "Th' Erl of Wylteshyre)." *Colours*—sable and gules. *Badges*—(1) a swan with wings elevated and expanded argent, beaked gules, membered sable, ducally collared and chained or, charged with a crescent for difference; (2) a Stafford knot, charged with a crescent gules for difference. *Motto*—"Humble et loyal" [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Winchester, Earl of (Louis de Bruges, d. 1492). *Badge*—a bombard, with flame and ball issuant proper [Doyle].

Winchester, Marquess of (William Paulet, d. 1572). *Badge*—"The facon of gold." *Banner*—"white with falcon of gold." *Ment-at-Arms*—"broidered coats red & white";

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1552, "cotes whyt & red" [Diary of H. Machyn, pp. 12, 19]. Compare Paulet crest.

Windsor. *Vide* Wyndesore.

Windsor, Lord. *Badge*—white boar [Woodward].

Windsor. *Badge*—unicorn argent [Cussans, Woodward].

Windsor Herald. *Badge*—the sun-burst. (In use.)

Wingfield ("Mayster Anthony," of Leatheringham, Suffolk). *Colours*—gules. *Badge*—a bull statant quarterly sable and or [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Wodehouse (Sir Thomas). *Colours*—azure. *Badge*—a club gold. *Motto*—Frappes fort [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Worcester, Earl of. *Badge*—a camel [Cussans.]

Worcester, Earl of (Thomas de Percy, d. 1403). *Badge*—a crescent argent [Doyle].

Worcester, Earl of (Charles Somerset, d. 1526). *Colours*—1513, "blew, whyt & rede" [Doyle]. *Vide* Chamberlain, Lord.

Worcester, Earl of (Henry Somerset, d. 1548).

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Badge—"the port cullyce" [MS. Harl. 1156, f. 51].

Wyatt ("Mayster Whyat"). *Colours*—or and gules. *Badge*—a barnacle barry argent and or closed and banded azure. *Motto*—Oublier ne puis [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Wydeville. *Vide Rivers.*

Wyndesore, Sir Andrew. *Colours*—red. *Badges*—(1) a unicorn statant argent; (2) a stag's head coupé argent [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Yarborough, Earl of. *Vide Pelham.*

York, Duke of (Edmund of Langley, d. 1402). *Badges*—(1) an ostrich feather argent; (2) "The ffaulkon silver" [MS. Ashmole, 1112, f. 10b]; (3) "The faucon argent and the feterloke or" [MS. Harl. 304, 12]; (4) (often termed supporters) a falcon holding in its claw a long scroll, which extends backwards above his body, and is inscribed with the motto, "Bon espoir" [Seal, 1391].

York, Duke of (Edward, d. 1415). *Badges*—(1) an ostrich feather erect argent, the quill covered by a chain, with small transverse scroll inscribed "Ich dien" [Seal]; (2) a



FIG. 46.

A design from "Prince Arthur's Book," showing the "white lion of March" supporting a banner of the livery colours, thereon the "falcon and fetterlock."

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moon excrescent, in the centre of which a lion sejant [Leland].

York, Duke of (Richard Plantagenet, d. 1460).

Badges—(1) a falcon argent; (2) a fetterlock or; (3) a rose argent; (4) a lion argent; (5) a dragon sable; (6) a black bolle, rough, his horns and his legs and his members of gold; (7) an ostrich feather erect, having a chain, with a small rose-like ornament at the lower end, laid along the quill, which has a small scroll across it near the lower end. *Livery*—1459, "Whyte and brewe . . . & i brawderyd above with fetyrlockys" [Gregory, "Chron.," p. 208].

"The Fawkon fleyth and hath no rest
Tille he witte wher to bigge his nest."

[Political Poem, 1449—"Excerpta Historica."]

York, Duke of (King Edward IV.). *Livery*—Blue and murrey.

York and Norfolk, Duke of (Richard, s. of Edward IV.). *Badge*—a falcon volant argent, membered or, within a fetterlock, a little open gold [Grant, 23rd April, 1477].

York Herald. Badge—a white rose-en-soleil. (In use.) (*Vide* Fig. 16.)

Zouche ("John Zowche, son & heyre of the Lord Zowche"). *Colours*—sable and

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purpure. *Badges*—(1) on the branch of a tree or, sprouting vert, an eagle rising argent gorged with a label of three points ; (2) an ass's head erased argent, haltered or, charged with a label of three points. *Motto*—*Virtute non vi* [Standard—MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

Zouche, John, of Codnor. *Colours*—Red and green. *Badges*—(1) on the stump of a tree or, branching vert, a falcon wings elevated argent charged on the breast with a crescent gules ; (2) an ass's head erased and haltered proper, charged with a crescent argent ; (3) a badger argent encircled by a cordon of which the ends are passed through a ducal coronet all gold. *Vide* Lord Grey of Codnor. *Motto*—"Grace serra le bien vienv" [Standard MS. I. 2, Coll. Arms].

THE END

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